CITY OF TORONTO

Municipal Handbook

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CITY OF TORONTO

MUNICIPAL HANDBOOK

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COMPILED BY
THE CITY CLERK

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1955

CALENDAR, 1955

JANUARY

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FOREWORD

This Municipal Handbook is compiled annually under the direction of the Council of the Corporation of the City of Toronto, to furnish the citizens of Toronto, and others, with official information relative to the administration of the City. It is presented in the hope that its perusal may stimulate and encourage the citizens generally to take a greater interest in the communal life of their City and in good municipal government, which, in the last analysis, is the basis of sound democratic government.

For the convenience of readers a municipal directory containing the names of members of Council, committees, boards and commissions and heads of departments, etc., has been included on coloured paper in an appendix at the back of the handbook.

A compilation of statistics on Toronto has been included on pages 209 to 219. Information pertaining to the Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto may be found on pages 71 to 80 and 255 to 259.

GEO. A. WEALE,
City Clerk.

Toronto, May 1, 1955.

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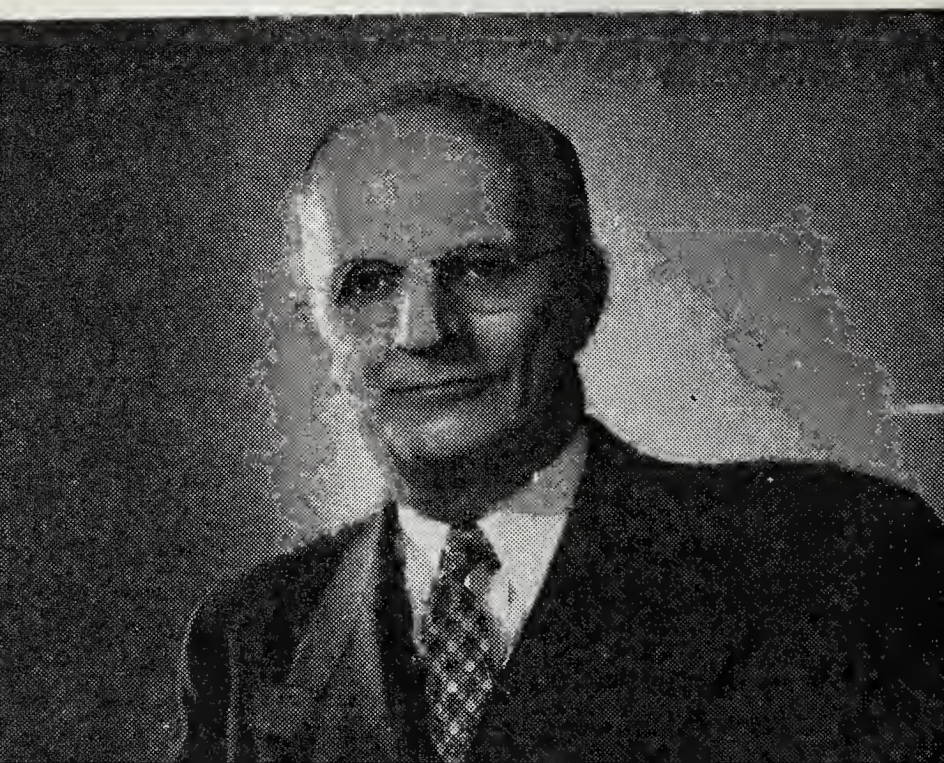
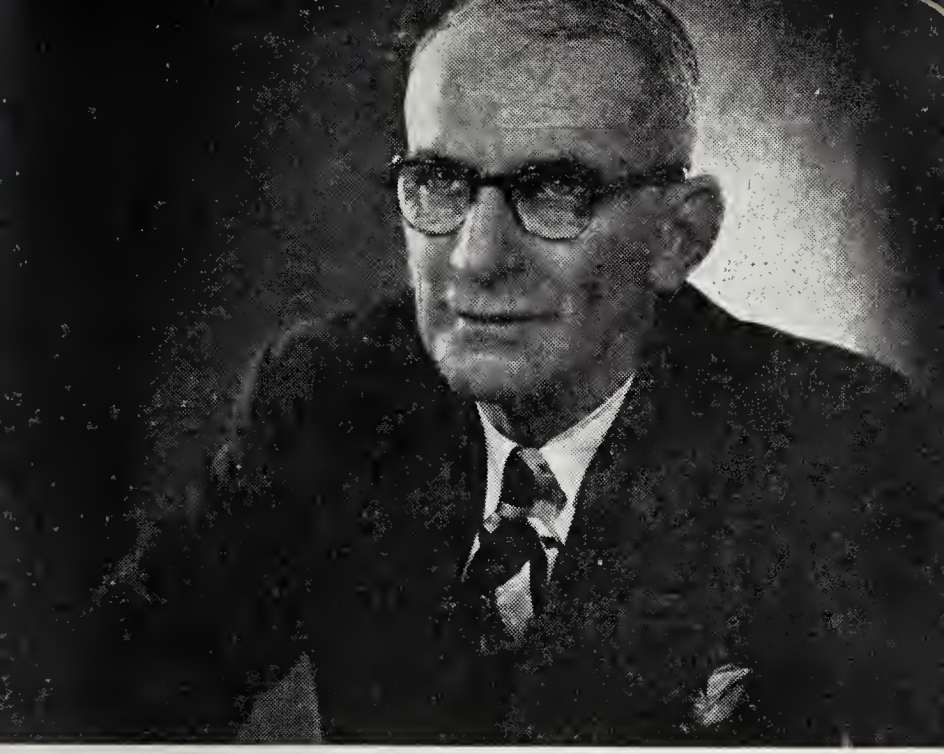
NATHAN PHILLIPS, Q.C.
Mayor of Toronto
1955

FORD G. BRAND, President of the Council
and Vice-Chairman, Board of Control

ROY E. BELYEA, Controller





DAVID A. BALFOUR, Controller

F. JOSEPH CORNISH, Q.C., Controller

Great stained glass window, over main stairway, City Hall, depicting the union of Commerce and Industry. Below: the Memorial containing the Golden Book of Remembrance dedicated in memory of Toronto residents who made the supreme sacrifice in World War II.

City Hall, Toronto.

City Hall Business Hours

Monday to Friday — 8.30 a.m. to 4.30 p.m.
Offices are closed all day Saturday

Public Holidays in Toronto, 1955

(a) New Year's Day	January 1
(a) Good Friday	April 8
(a) Easter Monday	April 11
(a) Victoria Day and Queen's Birthday	May 23
(a) Dominion Day	July 1
(b) Civic Holiday	August 1
(a) Labour Day	September 5
(a) Thanksgiving Day	October 10
(a) Remembrance Day	November 11
(a) Christmas Day	December 25
(b) Boxing Day	December 26

(a) Statutory holiday fixed by the Government of Canada.
(b) Public holiday proclaimed by the City Council.

(Left to Right) — **1955 CIT**

Seated: *Controller Cornish, Controller Brand, Mayor N*

Middle Row: *Aldermen Mrs. Robinson (6), Clifton (6, Dennison (2), Mrs. Newman (9), Givens (5).*

Back Row: *Aldermen MacVicar (3), Phillips (3), Alle. Davidson (7), Reilly (9).*

COUNCIL

an Phillips, Controller Belyea, Controller Balfour.
Lucherepa (7), Grossman (4), Gould (5), Roxborough (2),

l), Summerville (8), Hodgins (8), Waters (1), Orliffe (4),

GEO. A. WEALE

City Clerk

TORONTO

"Industry — Intelligence — Integrity"

ARMS OF THE CITY OF TORONTO

Heraldically Described

SHIELD—Quarterly of four. 1. Gules, three Lions passant gardant in pale, Or. 2. Or, a Beaver, proper. 3. Argent, a garb, proper. 4. Azure, a Steamboat, Or.

CREST—On a Mural Crown; Or, a Beaver, proper.

SUPPORTERS—Dexter, a North American Indian, habited and armed; in the belt a scalping knife; in the right hand a tomahawk, the left arm leaning on a bow; all proper. Sinister Britannia helmed and cuirassed; the right hand supporting a trident, the left hand resing on a shield bearing the crosses of St. George, St. Patrick, and St. Andrew combined, all proper.

MOTTO—Industry, Intelligence, Integrity.

YONGE STREET

The following pictures depict the changes that have taken place on Yonge Street, the main thoroughfare of Toronto, during past years.

In the first picture is shown Yonge Street cluttered up with street car tracks, signs over-

Previous to subway construction ↑

During ↓ *Construction*

hanging the sidewalk and poles and wires erected throughout, previous to commencement of the ccnstruction of the Rapid Transit Subway in 1949.

During the construction of the Subway it was decided by the Administration to ban overhanging signs on the downtown section of the street and steps were taken to place overhead wires of the public utility companies underground. The pictures show work in progress on alteraticns in the underground equipment of the public utilities made necessary by the Yonge Street Subway and a section of the street following the opening of the Subway on March 30th, 1954, clear cf all cbstructions, including poles and street car tracks. In addition a view is shown of the modern facade type lighting units which are affixed to buildings on each side of downtown Yonge Street.

Facade type street lighting — Yonge Street.

TORONTO

Population, 682,415

STRATEGIC LOCATION

The Greatest Industrial City in Canada

Toronto, the capital City of the Province of Ontario, is situated on the north shore of Lake Ontario almost opposite the mouth of the Niagara River. The City of Toronto is Canada's greatest commercial and industrial centre, and the centre of English-speaking Canada. This City is the mailing centre of Canada, as well as the air-hub of Eastern Canada, with ultra-modern airport facilities, comparable to the finest on the continent. Toronto is the head-quarters of the Meteorological Service of Canada and is the home of the University of Toronto, famous throughout the world as a seat of learning, Toronto has the distinction of having the greatest mining Stock Exchange in the world and is rapidly becoming the undisputed financial centre of Canada. This City is noted above all cities in the British Empire for the number of telephones in use, more than 529,000 in use in the Toronto exchange area alone.

← *Yonge Street — North from Richmond Street.*

THE TORONTO CARRYING PLACE

From Wigwam to Metropolis

The history of Toronto dates back almost three hundred years when the present site, long before the advent of the white race, was the southern end of the most important of the Indian trails connecting Lake Huron and Lake Ontario. During the 15th and 16th centuries, this site was called **"The Toronto Carrying Place".** The trail ran from the mouth of the Humber River to the Holland River, thence by water to Lake Huron. A monument and plaque marking the Indian trail was erected at the corner of Weston Road and Clouston Road, Mount Dennis, on May 8, 1948, by the York Pioneer and Historical Society and the Toronto and York Roads Commission. To that intrepid explorer, LaSalle, must go the credit in large measure for making famous The Carrying Place. While his name is almost forgotten in the Province of Ontario which knew him so well in those early days, his name is held in reverence and respect elsewhere across Canada, even to the Rocky Mountains. At that time, what is now the Province of Ontario was covered with dense hardwood forests penetrated only in a few directions by means of Indian trails. **The name "Toronto" is of Huron Indian origin, signifying either "a place of meeting" or**

"plenty". At first, the name "Toronto" applied to the area surrounding the northern end of the trail at Lake Simcoe, but in later years, the name became associated with the southern end of the trail on Lake Ontario. In those early days there was great rivalry between the French and English fur traders for control of the lucrative business in furs. The French had a fortified trading post at Niagara, and the English built one at Oswego further to the east on the south side of Lake Ontario, in an effort to divert the trade in furs from the French. To counteract this loss in trade, the French established a fortified trading post in 1750 at a site which is now at the foot of Dufferin Street. It was named **Fort Rouillé,** after the Colonial Minister of that time, but was generally called **Fort Toronto.** Previous to the year 1933, it has been accepted as a fact, that Fort Rouillé was built in the year 1749. In 1933, the Archivist of the Montreal District discovered some legal documents showing that this fort was built in 1750 by the French Governor De La Jonquiere, who succeeded Governor the Comte de la Gallissonniere, who served from 1747 to 1749.

As a phase of the Seven Years' War on this continent between the British and French nations for colonial empire, the fort was burned in 1759, in order to prevent English occupation, the French garrison withdrawing to Fort Niagara, which was, at that time, being threatened by British Forces.

In 1754 the first action in the European Seven Years' War occured on this continent. By the Treaty of Paris in 1763, France surrendered to Great Britain all claims to territory east of the Mississippi. Great Britain, by this time, had eliminated all foreign claimants to the region east of the Mississippi and from Hudson Bay to the Gulf of Mexico.

By the Canada Act, 1791, Canada was divided into two separate provinces, Lower Canada and Upper Canada. The Province of Upper Canada, comprising all lands west of the Ottawa River, was constituted to meet the needs of some six thousand settlers mostly parties of veterans of American birth, who had fought on the side of the British against the Revolution, in the Queen's Rangers, in Butler's Rangers or in other regular or irregular troops. These settlers were of English speech, unfamiliar with the French Civil Law as exercised in Quebec. By the Canada Act, these settlers living west of the Ottawa River were given the right to establish a government of their own, with an elective legislature patterned on the laws of England. The King sent out a Lieutenant-Governor, a Chief Justice, an Attorney-General and other officials to organize the new government.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Graves Simcoe, who had commanded the Queen's Rangers against

the American revolutionists and had returned to England on parole and, at that time, was living in retirement on his rural estate in Devonshire, was chosen by the King in 1791 as the first Lieutenant-Governor of the newly created Province of Upper Canada.

Simcoe set sail for Canada on September 26, 1791, and landed at Quebec. The next year he proceeded by batteaux to Kingston arriving there July 1, 1792. He issued the writs for the election to the new government of Upper Canada the same month, after which he moved to Niagara-on-the-Lake (then Newark) where the Provisional Capital of Upper Canada was established. The first meeting of the legislature for Upper Canada was held at Newark on September 17, 1792; it numbered 23 members in all, seven councillors and six elected members.

Governor John Graves Simcoe favoured laying out the new capital of the Province of Upper Canada on the site of the present City of London, it being his opinion that the frontier of an enemy state was an unsuitable place for a capital. He was overruled, however, by the Governor of Canada, Lord Dorchester, the former Guy Carleton, who was an officer under Wolfe at the taking of Quebec. (For his previous military exploits in the colonies he had been raised to the peerage

as Lord Dorchester.) Lord Dorchester chose instead the site on the north shore of Lake Ontario, where now stands the City of Toronto, as being well adapted by its strategic location for the permanent seat of government. Governor Simcoe, accompanied by his Officers, had his first glimpse of the site of what was to be the permanent capital of Upper Canada on May 2, 1793. His party was rowed from Newark around the head of Lake Ontario in batteaux. He was much impressed by Toronto's natural harbour. Accordingly, on July 20th, 1793, Governor Simcoe sent a hundred men of the Queen's Rangers, a new corps with the old name, who crossed the Lake from Niagara-on-the-Lake (Newark), landing somewhere near the foot of Bathurst Street, and commenced the work of laying out the site for the new town. Governor Simcoe officially arrived in Toronto Bay on July 30, 1793, which is the date observed as **Founder's Day** by the citizens of Toronto, especially those of United Empire Loyalist descent.

CHANGE IN NAME — TORONTO TO YORK

Toronto, in 1793, consisted only of the military works; it was not until the next year, 1794, that the erection of buildings was commenced to house the various officials. Governor Simcoe, on

August 26, 1793, changed **the name of Toronto to York,** in honour of the Duke of York, son of the then King George III, a salute being fired at noon the next day, in commemoration of the change.

Governor Simcoe retired from office on July 9, 1796, and returned to England. He was promoted, in after years, to be Lieutenant-General and Commander-in-Chief of India, succeeding the Duke of Wellington in that high office. He died in 1806 and his tomb lies within the Cathedral of Exeter, in the city of Exeter, England.

THE TORONTO PURCHASE, 1788

Lord Dorchester, the then Governor of Canada during the year 1788, arranged for a conference to be held between the representatives of the government and the Chiefs of the Mississauga Indians, for the purpose of negotiating with the said Chiefs the purchase by the Government of the lands at or near the foot of Dufferin Street, as part of a plan for the re-opening of the route between Lake Ontario and Lake Huron and for the control of the rich fur trade. Part of the price paid to the Indians consisted of 149 barrels of goods, blankets, bolts of cloth, axes and a wealth of articles dear to the hearts of the Indians.

The name **"Toronto"** appeared officially, for the first time, on Galinée's map of the Lake region,

prepared in 1670, for Louis XIV of France. Within recent years, maps have been found which seem to indicate that an engineer by the name of Captain Gother Mann, captain commanding Royal Engineers, who was connected with the military engineers of Quebec, was actually the real founder of the City of Toronto. Five years before Governor Simcoe, in 1793, began the physical work of laying out the town of York as the Capital of the Province of Upper Canada, Captain Gother Mann had completed a survey and laid out a town of considerable size on the very same site where now stands Toronto. His survey took in the whole territory surounded by High Park, Broadview Avenue and Bloor Street. The residential area laid out consisted of 43 blocks, divided by streets laid out at right angles to each other. The military buildings were to stand in a great square, right in the centre of the area surveyed. This square today would comprise all the lands in Toronto south of College Street to the Bay, between Dufferin Street and Parliament Street. Captain Gother Mann gave the name of "Toronto" to his proposed town, and it was under that name that the plan of the town including a full set of particulars, was forwarded to England with the Colonial Correspondence in the year 1790.

TOWN OF YORK

The Town of York was occupied by the United States Forces in 1813 at which time the Legislative Assembly Buildings and Archives were burned; and the Mace, emblem of sovereignty and authority for many centuries in the British Empire was carried away. In reprisal for the burning and plundering of the Town of York, the British forces captured Washington, and burned all its public buildings. It is said that before setting fire to the President's Mansion, a regiment of Scottish soldiers devoured a fine dinner prepared for the President, then they burned as much of the house as possible, leaving only an outer shell. **The President's Mansion was restored afterwards, and is now called the White House, for the reason that it had to be covered with many coats of white paint to conceal the marks of its severe burning. In 1934, during Toronto's Centennial Celebrations, the Mace was returned to the Ontario Government through the good offices of the late President of the United States, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, as a gesture of international good-will.**

This historic Mace now reposes in the Royal Ontario Museum on Bloor Street West. On special occasions such as the opening of the Provincial Parliament, this Mace is taken out of the

Museum and becomes a symbolic part of the impressive ceremonies carried out at the official opening of the Provincial Legislature.

TORONTO — INCORPORATED AS A CITY — 1834

Self-government was granted the Town of York in 1817, and, in 1834, the population having increased to 9,000, the Government of the Province of Upper Canada passed an Act, dated March 6, 1834, to extend the limits of the Town of York and to incorporate the said Town into a City, under the name of the City of Toronto.

The preamble of the Bill declared:

Whereas, from the rapid increase of the population, commerce and wealth of the Town of York, a more efficient system of police and municipal government than now established, has become obviously necessary; and

Whereas, none appears so likely to attain effectually the objects desired, as the erection thereof into a City, and the incorporation of the inhabitants, and vesting in them the power to elect a Mayor, Aldermen and Common Councilmen and other officers, for the management of the affairs of the said City and the levying of such moderate taxes, as may be necessary for improvements and other public purposes; and

Whereas, the name of York is common to so many towns and places that it is desirable for avoiding inconvenience and confusion, to designate the Capital of the Province by a name which will better distinguish it, and none appears more eligible than that by which the site of the present town was known before the name of York was assigned to it:

"Therefore, his Majesty, by and with the advice, etc., etc."

The first municipal elections in the City of Toronto were held on Thursday, March 27, 1834. At this time all voting was by open vote.

It is of interest to note, in passing, that voting by ballot was introduced first in Toronto municipal elections on January 1, 1867. At Federal elections, however, the system of open voting continued until 1874. All male householders had the franchise, whether owners or tenants. The City was divided into five wards: St. Andrew, St. David, St. George, St. Lawrence and St. Patrick, and, in each, two aldermen and two councilmen were elected. The mayor was chosen, by council, from among the aldermen.

FIRST MAYOR OF TORONTO

William Lyon Mackenzie the grandfather on his mother's side, of the former Prime Minister of Canada, was chosen by his fellow members of

Council, as the first Mayor of the City of Toronto, in the year 1834. Mackenzie moved to York in 1824 and was elected a member of Parliament in 1828. He was founder and editor of a newspaper, the Colonial Advocate, in which he denounced the government in no uncertain terms for mismanagement and corruption caused by nepotism in its appointments to office. It is interesting to note that following the rebellion of 1837, William Lyon Mackenzie fled into exile to New York State, where his youngest daughter was born, who afterwards became the mother of the former Prime Minister of Canada, the Right Honourable W. L. Mackenzie King.

INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT TORONTO

Opening of Yonge Street to Lake Simcoe

One of the notable achievements of Governor Simcoe was the opening of Yonge Street from a point about three miles north of the Waterfront to Holland Landing, the work being carried out by the soldiers of the York Garrison. The work of clearing was commenced on December 28, 1795, and occupied the whole of the winter, being finished in April, 1796. A public notice appeared in the Upper Canada Gazette, under date of March 27, 1801, giving notice of the proposal to complete that part of Yonge Street between the

Town of York and the three mile post. The work was completed in 1802, and paid for by public subscription. Yonge Street south of Lot Street (Queen) was not opened as a public thoroughfare until the year 1820. Yonge Street was named after Sir George Yonge, Secretary of State for War, and a member of parliament for Honiton, near the estate of Governor Simcoe in Devonshire, England. At this time York comprised only twelve blocks, immediately north of the Parliament Buildings then situated close to the waterfront at the foot of what is now Berkeley Street. The present intersection of King and Yonge Streets was not then in existence. Governor Simcoe saw the great need for the opening of roads both from a military standpoint as well as for the future economic development of the Province of Upper Canada. Under his direction a party of soldiers from the garrison of Fort York commenced the opening of a road from the head of Lake Ontario to the River Thames. It was named Dundas Street in honour of the Secretary to the Colonies.

The first extensive industry was established in Toronto in 1812 when Jesse Ketchum started the business of tanning hides at what is now the southwest corner of Yonge and Adelaide Streets. At that time, in the Town of York, there was a blacksmith, a wainwright, a candlemaker, a clock maker, a hat maker and a cobbler.

Toronto's first street lighting system was placed in service during the year 1842, the illuminant being gas; at that time Toronto was one of eleven cities on the North American Continent to have a street lighting system. Electric arc lights made their appearance in 1884. To-day, there are approximately 40,000 street lights in the City of Toronto. Toronto is considered to be one of the most modern-lighted cities of its size on this continent. **The first local public transportation service** was operated by a cabinet maker by the name of Williams who inaugurated in 1849 an omnibus service from St. Lawrence Market to Yorkville near Bloor Street, by way of King and Yonge Streets. In 1861 a franchise was given the Toronto Street Railway Company for the operation of rail transportation with horse-drawn street cars to operate at not more than thirty minute intervals, and at a speed of six miles per hour. The first street railway in Canada was operated on Yonge Street on September 11, 1861.

TORONTO IN 1842

In May, 1842, just eight years after incorporation as a City, Charles Dickens wrote this most illuminating description of Toronto: "The town itself is full of life and motion, bustle, business and improvement. The streets are well paved and lighted with gas; the houses are large and

good; the shops excellent, many of them having a display of goods in their windows such as may be seen in thriving towns in England, and some which would do no discredit to the metropolis itself. There is a good stone prison here, and there are, besides, a handsome church, a court house, public offices, many commodious private residences and a Government observatory for noting and recording the magnetic variations."

INSULIN DISCOVERED IN TORONTO

The discovery of Insulin, one of the most accurately planned scientific developments that the world has ever known, was made at the physiology laboratories of the University of Toronto in the year 1921, by the late Sir Frederick Banting, Dr. Charles H. Best and Dr. J. B. Collip, working under Professor J. J. R. McLeod. The Nobel Prize for the discovery of Insulin was awarded to Doctors Banting and Best, who, in turn, divided the gratuities attached thereto with Doctors Collip and McLeod. The prolongation of life made possible by the discovery of Insulin has made Toronto a name revered to all those who have suffered with Diabetes and the mecca for all scientists, the world over, interested in the study of such an important disease.

STANDARD TIME INVENTED BY A TORONTO CITIZEN

One of the notable achievments of a citizen of Toronto in the earlier days, was the invention by Sandford Fleming, in 1879, of a new system of reckoning time. After Mr. Fleming had read a paper on his invention before the Canadian Institute in February, 1879, the matter received serious attention by the great nations of the world and his invention was accepted universally. Toronto's clocks were advanced 17 minutes to bring them into line with the 75th meridian. The system is now the legal system of marking time throughout most of the civilized world and came into effect on November 19, 1883. Mr. Sandford Fleming was knighted by the late Queen Victoria, in recognition of the importance of his invention.

CITY HALL

The Town of York erected a new Market-building in the year 1833 on lands on the south side of King Street East, between Jarvis and Market Streets. The upper portion of this building was fitted as a City Hall and for municipal offices. Here the first city council meeting of the newly created City of Toronto was held in the year 1834. This building was demolished in 1849.

The first City Hall was erected in the year 1845 on the south side of Front Street between Jarvis and Market Streets. It now forms part of the St. Lawence Market.

The site of the present City Hall, expropriated in 1884, is situated on a large parcel of land bounded on the south by Queen Street, on the west by Bay Street, on the north by Albert Street, and on the east by James Street. The frontage on Queen Street is 331 feet. For 1955 assessment purposes, the land is assessed at $1,937,458.00 and the building at $3,050,000.00 or a total assessment of $4,987,458.00. The building was intended, originally, for Court House purposes only, but it was decided, subsequently, to erect a combined City Hall and Court House thereon.

The cornerstone of the present City Hall is located at the southwest corner of the tower foundation, and was laid by Mayor E. F. Clarke on November 21, 1891. The building was opened for public business on September 18, 1899. The total cost (including site, clock, bells and furniture) did not exceed $2,500,000.00 although it has a floor space of 5.4 acres.

The tower of the City Hall rises to a height of approximately 300 feet from the sidewalk. In the tower is installed a massive clock of British manufacture with three bells which are used for

striking the quarter hours, half hours and the hours. The smallest bell (quarter bell) weighs 1,904 pounds, the next largest (half bell) 3,339 pounds and the largest (hour bell) 11,648 pounds. **The bells were rung for the first time at midnight, December 31, 1899, ushering in the twentieth century.** The diameter of the clock face is 20 feet. The architect of the City Hall was Edward James Lennox, whose name and profession are carved on blocks of stone, one initial on each block, underneath the eaves of the roof, on the south, east and west sides of the City Hall building.

THE GREAT STAINED GLASS WINDOW IN THE CITY HALL

The scene depicted in this remarkable window, **"The Union of Commerce and Industry"**, symbolizes the upbuilding of Toronto. The Civic Queen stands hand in hand with the sponsor of Industry, behind whom are grouped representatives of the various trades, while on her right, representing Commerce, are figures symbolic of the continents. Toronto's shipping and building interests are also depicted in the design. The distant building surmounted by a cupola is a faithful representation of the old City Hall front, while the portion of the structure with scaffolding surrounding it is the south-west corner of the new City Hall, from

a careful drawing specially made for the window at the time the building was in the course of construction. The rising sun, emblematic of activity, spreads its rays across a wide expanse of sky and sea. In the top panels, the Arms of the City of Toronto are shown with the Motto: "Industry — Integrity — Intelligence", flanked by symbolic figures of "Peace" and "Honour".

The window, owing to its originality of design and special artistic excellence, has long since become well known, and is ever a source of pleasure to visitors, more particularly to persons familiar with the technical details of such work. The window measures 16 x 23 feet. It was designed by Mr. Robert McCausland of Toronto, and carried out in his studios under his personal supervision in 1899.

THE CENOTAPH

In front of the City Hall, on a wide stone approach, stands a symbol of Toronto's sacrifice, inscribed with majestic simplicity: "To Our Glorious Dead". The Cenotaph, "dedicated by the citizens of Toronto to the undying memory of those who fell in the Great War 1914-1918", was designed after the style of the great Cenotaph in London and cut, fittingly enough, in granite from the heart of Canada — the "Canadian Shield" of the geologists.

Each year on Remembrance Day at the sound of Big Ben striking the hour of eleven o'clock, the enwreathed shrine becomes the scene of an impressive ceremony. The clamour of the city is hushed for two minutes. Heads are bowed, and Toronto remembers with gratitude and sorrow those who fell in World Wars I and II.

More than five thousand Toronto men gave their lives in the First Great War of the 20th century. Of the many thousands more who fought in the second great conflict, World War II, over thiry-five hundred fell.

The Toronto Cenotaph was erected seven years after the Great War, its erection being noted by a tablet which bears this inscription:

THIS STONE WAS LAID ON JUNE 25th, 1925
BY FIELD MARSHAL THE EARL HAIG
COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE BRITISH
FORCES IN THE GREAT WAR.
THOMAS FOSTER, MAYOR.

On its sides appear the names of nine of the many historic engagements in which the men of Toronto played a valiant part in World War I — Ypres, Somme, Mount Sorrell, Vimy, Paaschendaele, Amiens, Arras, Cambrai, Zeebrugge.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT AND ELECTIONS

The Government of the City of Toronto is vested in a Municipal Council under the provisions of the Municipal Act passed by the Government of the Province of Ontario.

The Council is composed of the Mayor and four members of the Board of Control, who are elected annually by the voters at large, and eighteen Aldermen, elected annually from the nine wards into which the City is divided, two from each ward, making a total membership of 23.

The Municipal Act provides that a council may, by by-law passed not later than the first day of November, fix the place and time of the nomination meeting, and when the election for any office is by general vote, or by wards, the by-law may fix different places and times for the nomination meeting for the respective offices; except such date falls on a Sunday or the 24th, 25th, or 31st of December. The period that must elapse between nomination day and polling day is not less than 7 days, provided that the days fixed for nomination and election must be in the period from the 15th of November to the 2nd day of January, both inclusive.

Pursuant to the foregoing, City Council by by-law, fixed the day for the meeting of the electors

for the nomination of candidates for Mayor, Controllers and Aldermen, and for trustees for the Board of Education, for each of the nine wards of the City, as the sixteenth day of November, except where that day is a Saturday and, in that case, on the preceding Friday, or except where that day is a Sunday, and, in that case, on the succeeding Monday, and that the said elections shall be held on the first Monday in December.

On the day appointed, nominations for Mayor and Controllers must be made from 10 a.m. and not later than 11 a.m. at the City Hall with the City Clerk as Returning Officer presiding. Likewise nominations for Aldermen and Board of Education must be made from 12 noon and not later than 1 p.m. at a designated school building located in each ward, with a Returning Officer, representing the City Clerk, presiding.

CIVIC ADMINISTRATION

The Council, as a whole, is the legislative body of the Municipality and carries on its work through the Board of Control and the following Standing Committees, viz.: Committee on Works, Committee on Property, Committee on Parks and Recreation, Committee on Traffic and Legislation and the Committee on Public Welfare.

The Board of Control is the executive body of Council and, as such, is responsible for the preparation of the annual estimates, the regulation and supervision of all matters relating to finances and expenditures, the administration of the Fire Department, the operation and management of the Municipal Abattoir; the consideration and revision of all by-laws and agreements that may be authorized by the Council; the supervision and control of all books, documents, vouchers and securities belonging to the Corporation; the renting or leasing of any property belonging to the Corporation (except lands upon the Island); the preparation of specifications, calling for tenders and the awarding of all contracts for works, materials and supplies required by the Corporation; the nomination to Council of heads of departments in case of a vacancy; the carrying on of public works authorized by Council and the general administration of the affairs of the City, except as to the Departments of Education and Police, the former being under the control of the Board of Education elected by the voters annually (similar to Council, two members elected from each of the nine wards in the City), and the latter under a Board of Commissioners of Police.

The Council, without a two-thirds vote, cannot reverse or vary the action of the Board of Control in respect to tenders, when the effect of such vote would be to increase the cost of the work, or, to award the contract to a tenderer other than the one to whom the Board has awarded it. The Municipal Act also provides that the Council shall not appropriate or expend any sum not provided for in the Estimates, or a supplementary Estimate approved and certified by the Board of Control, without a two-thirds vote of Council. The Board of Control is vested with power to dismiss or suspend any Head of Department and forthwith report same to Council, and such official cannot be re-appointed or re-instated, without a two-thirds vote of Council. The Heads of Departments, under the provision of a by-law, have full power to dismiss, suspend or demote any subordinate officer, clerk or employee.

All reports of Committees are submitted first to the Board of Control, and then transmitted by that body to the City Council with such amendments as the Board may deem advisable.

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The Local Board of Health is a statutory body and not a Committee of Council. It derives its authority under the provisions of the Public Health Act. By an amendment to the said Act in

1943 it is provided that, in a city having a population of 100,000 or over, according to the enumeration of the assessors for the last preceding year, the Council may by by-law provide that the local board shall consist of **the Mayor, the Medical Officer of Health and five resident ratepayers, at least two of whom shall not be members of the Council,** who shall be appointed annually by the Council at its first meeting in every year.

Pursuant to the foregoing statutory authority, City Council on January 10, 1944, passed By-law No. 16064, which provides that the Local Board of Health of the City of Toronto shall consist of the Mayor, the Medical Officer of Health and five resident ratepayers, at least two of whom shall not be members of the Council who shall be appointed annually by the Council at its first meeting in every year. Three of the five resident ratepayers appointed by the City Council, this year, were elected representatives, namely, Alderman Givens, chairman, Alderman Kucherepa, M.D., and Alderman Jean Newman, the other two resident ratepayers appointed being Dr. Kendal Bates and Dr. C.C. Goldring, M.A.

The City Council, on December 10, 1945, on the recommendation of the Local Board of Health, approved of the establishment of a policy, that one of the five members to be appointed to the

Local Board of Health by the City Council, shall be a nominee of the Academy of Medicine.

The function of the Board is to give direction to the enforcement of the provisions, of the Public Health Act and regulations, and of all civic by-laws of health import.

INFORMATION RELATING TO MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

BASIS OF VOTERS' LIST

In accordance with the Voters' List Act, the City is required to commence the preparation of the Voters' List immediately after the return of the Assessment Roll for any Ward. The Assessment Rolls for the City of Toronto are returned to the City Clerk, at various times in the year, according to Wards.

The Voters' List, when completed for the whole City by Wards, is posted in the City Clerk's Office about the first of October in each year. Two copies of the Voters' list are distributed to each judge of the County of York, to the Mayor and each member of Council, to every postmaster in the municipality, to each local Member of the Federal and Provincial Governments, and to other authorized persons as set out in the Voters' List Act.

The City Clerk, pursuant to the Voters' List Act causes to be inserted, once a week for three weeks in such daily newspapers published in the City as may be directed by the Judge, a notice calling upon persons who are aware of errors or omissions in the Lists, or, of any changes by reason of death or removal of any person named therein, or of any person who has acquired the necessary qualifications as a voter since the return of final revision of the Assessment Roll for any Ward, to give notice of the same. The notice in the newspapers names a time and place at which the Judge will hold a Court for revising the Lists for the whole city.

The time for making complaints as to errors or omissions in the Lists is within fourteen days after the first publication of the notice in the newspaper, respecting the posting of the Voters' List by the City Clerk.

PERSONS ENTITLED TO BE ENTERED ON THE VOTERS' LIST

Every person shall be entitled to be entered on the Voters' List who is,

(a) of the full age of 21 years;

(b) a British Subject by birth or naturalization;

(c) not disqualified under the Municipal Act or otherwise by law prohibited from voting, and

(d) rated or entitled to be rated for an amount of $400 on the last revised Assessment Roll of the City of Toronto, for land held in his or her own right as owner or tenant or who is the wife or husband of the person so rated or entitled to be rated for land as owner or tenant.

The Assessment Act provides that no portion of any building used or intended to be used as a residence shall be separately assessed, **unless it is a domestic establishment of two or more rooms in which the occupants usually sleep and prepare and serve meals.**

IMPORTANCE OF NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT

Every person entitled to have his name entered on the Voters' List, should receive an assessment notice, prior to the date of the return of the Assessment Roll for his particular Ward. This assessment is personal to both tenants and owners. If you, as a tenant or owner, do not receive an assessment notice and possess the qualifications of a voter as shown above, it is probably because the proper information was not given to the Assessor when he called at your house to

make the annual assessment. In such case, you should lodge an appeal with the Assessment Commissioner within ten days from the date of the return of the particular Assessment Roll to the City Clerk, to have the same corrected by the Court of Revision. It must be remembered that the City Clerk only places the names of those persons on the Voters' List who appear by the last revised Assessment Roll to possess the necessary qualifications to become voters. This neglect on the part of the citizen is one of the chief causes for complaint on Election Day, that names of persons entitled to vote have been left off the Voters' List.

The notice given in the newspapers about the first of October in each year, as to the posting of the Voters' List by the City Clerk, is the citizen's last and final opportunity to have his name added to the Voters' List. Fourteen days are allowed in which to examine the List and, if the same is not correct, to enter an appeal to have same corrected in accordance with the facts. It is the paramount duty of citizens to see that their name is included in the Voters' List, and also to exercise their municipal franchise on Election Day, as a means of furthering the good government of their particular municipality.

VOTING ON QUESTIONS AND BY-LAWS

The persons qualified to vote on a money by-law shall be those persons shown on the Voters' List as (1) owners; (2) tenants whose lease extends for the time for which the debt is to be created or in which the money to be raised by the proposed by-law is payable, or for at least twenty-one years, and who have by the lease covenanted to pay all municipal taxes in respect of the property, other than local improvement rates, provided they make and file with the City Clerk not later than the tenth day before the day appointed for taking the vote, a declaration under the Canada Evidence Act, so stating;

(3) The nominee of a corporation assessed upon the last revised list as owner of property provided the said corporation, not later than the tenth day before the time appointed for taking the vote, files with the Clerk an appointment in writing of a person to vote as its nominee and on its behalf.

In a city divided into wards, a voter shall be entitled to vote on a money by-law in each ward in which he has prescribed qualification, but **shall not be entitled to vote more than once on any other by-law or on any question submitted to the electors,** unless it is otherwise provided by the Act, by-law or other authority under which the vote is taken.

QUALIFICATIONS REQUIRED TO BE ELECTED AS A MEMBER OF CITY COUNCIL

Section 55 of The Municipal Act provides, in part, as follows:

(1) Every person shall be qualified to be elected a member of the council of a local municipality, who, —

(a) is a householder residing in the municipality, or is rated on the last revised assessment roll of the municipality for land held in his own right for an amount sufficient to entitle him to be entered on the voters' list and resides in or within five miles of the municipality;

(b) is entered on the last revised voters' list as qualified to vote at municipal elections;

(c) is a British subject and has taken the oath of allegiance (Form 2A);

(d) is of the full age of twenty-one years, and

(e) is not disqualified under this or any other Act.

QUALIFICATIONS REQUIRED TO BE ELECTED A TRUSTEE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION

Any ratepayer entered on the last revised Assessment Roll as a Public School supporter for the City of Toronto or who is the husband or wife of a person assessed as actual owner or tenant of

lands in the said City for an amount sufficient to entitle him or her to vote at municipal elections who is a British subject and who resides in the municipality or within five miles of its boundaries and who is of the full age of twenty-one years and not disqualified may be elected a trustee of the Board of Education.

The Public School Act provides that for every ward into which an urban municipality is divided there shall be two trustees.

ELECTION OF TRUSTEES — BOARD OF EDUCATION

Every person named in the last revised voters' list as being entitled to vote at municipal elections shall be entitled to vote at the election for trustees, Board of Education for the City of Toronto, excepting persons who are assessed as supporters of separate schools and persons who are entered on such voters' list by reason of being the wife or husband of a person assessed as a supporter of separate schools.

In Toronto, the several meetings for the nomination of candidates for trustees, Board of Education, are held in each of the nine respective wards in the City at the same time and place as the meeting for the nomination of municipal candidates for the office of Alderman, and the elections are conducted in the same manner and at the same time as municipal elections.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION RETURNS

Result of Voting, December 6, 1954

FOR MAYOR

(Name in Bold Face declared Elected)

Nathan Phillips	**40,707**
Leslie H. Saunders	36,751
Arthur Jack Brown	36,648
Alexander A. MacLeod	4,892

FOR CONTROLLERS

(Names in Bold Face declared Elected)

Ford Brand	**69,544**
Roy E. Belyea	**66,221**
David A. Balfour	**62,897**
Francis Joseph Cornish	**55,326**
Ross Lipsett	45,478
Harry Bradley	20,387
Harry Hunter	14,110
Ben Nobleman	9,436
George Rolland	5,280

FOR ALDERMEN

(Names in Bold Face declared Elected)

Ward No. 1

William R. Allen	**8,905**
Kenneth G. Waters	**8,023**
George Phillips	2,285
Sydney W. Hare	1,381
Stanley Thornley	932

Ward No. 2

William Dennison	**4,831**
Edgar L. Roxborough	**4,471**
Hugh D. Shaw	3,266
Charles M. Edwards	1,551
Kenneth Morrison	665
William P. Rowley	641

Ward No. 3

Howard A. Phillips (Acclamation)	
John A. MacVicar (Acclamation)	

Ward No. 4

Allan Grossman	**6,424**
Herbert Orliffe	**5,320**
Robert Laxer	1,412
Bernard S. Levitt	1,307
W. J. Blainey	756

Ward No. 5

Philip G. Givens	**7,470**
Joseph M. Gould	**6,714**
Stewart Smith	2,678
R. Teslia	2,105

Ward No. 6

E. May Robinson	**11,281**
W. Frank Clifton	**10,451**
Joseph W. Grittani	2,760
Hector MacArthur	2,050
Nellie Tennant	1,716
John A. Muir	1,557
James P. McKeown	1,038

Municipal Election Returns — continued

Ward No. 7

William C. Davidson	**6,219**
John W. Kucherepa	**4,989**
John Duncan	3,941
John Weir	1,006

Ward No. 8

Donald D. Summerville	**10,607**
Alex Hodgins	**8,327**
Albert G. Cranham	6,502
William Probert	3,169
Joseph J. McNulty	2,669
James Davis	1,210
John Square	384

Ward No. 9

Jean Dorothy Newman	**14,873**
Leonard M. Reilly	**11,260**
David F. Burt	9,810
Frederick J. Vacher	1,394

BOARD OF EDUCATION ELECTIONS

Result of Voting December 6, 1954

(Names in Bold Face declared Elected)

Ward No. 1

Stanley J. Fenwick (Acclamation)

William Lang (Acclamation)

Ward No. 2

John Van Pelt Mills	**3,933**
B. Michael Grayson	**3,848**
Stewart Bell	3,368
Ruth V. Houle	1,430

Municipal Election Returns — continued

Ward No. 3

Alan R. Campbell (Acclamation)
J. Isobel Wighton Ross (Acclamation)

Ward No. 4

Percy G. Might	**4,864**
J. Sydney Midanik	**4,466**
Ruth Borchiver	3,104

Ward No. 5

Harold Menzies	**5,775**
Edna Ryerson	**4,725**
Louis S. Lockhart	4,499

Ward No. 6

Irene McBrien	**10,448**
Murray D. Morton	**8,737**
Lucille E. Cameron	4,207
William Repka	1,912

Ward No. 7

Mary Temple	**6,236**
W. Harold Male	**5,279**
Jean Krehm	1,617

Ward No. 8

Gordon F. Ferguson	**11,019**
Thomas A. Wardle	**5,920**
Mahlon F. Beach	5,168
Alex Christie	5,146

Ward No. 9

Margaret E. Perney	**14,901**
Roy C. Sharp	**8,910**
Murdoch McIver	8,621

MUNICIPAL ELECTION STATISTICS

Number entered on 1955 Voters' List

Owners—residing on premises	130,631	
Owners—not residing on premises	24,247	
Total owners		154,878
Tenants—residing on premises	95,650	
Tenants—not residing on premises	13,736	
Total tenants		109,386
Municipal Franchise Voters —		
Residing on premises	67,155	
Not residing on premises	13,002	
Total M.F. Voters		80,157
TOTAL		344,421

Percentage and Number of Electors Voting

Year	Per cent.	No.
1948	39.73%	145,959
1949	33.36%	129,297
1950	46.55%	176,255
1951	46.79%	177,371
1952	42.89%	160,508
1953	35.11%	127,881
1954	30.24%	106,230
1955	35.45%	122,087

PERCENTAGE OF ELECTORS VOTING BY WARDS

Ward	1954	1955
	%	%
1	25.58	33.02
2	28.14	31.91
3	23.06	25.34
4	28.76	31.33
5	30.81	32.34
6	28.45	33.27
7	32.83	37.14
8	30.93	39.37
9	41.35	49.13
TOTAL	30.24%	35.45%

MAYORS OF TORONTO

Note: From 1834 to 1858 and from 1867 to 1873, inclusive, the Mayor was chosen by Council from among its membership; and from 1859 to 1866, inclusive, and from 1874 onward, the Mayor was elected by general vote.

Mayors Chosen by Council

1834 William Lyon Mackenzie.
1835 Robert Baldwin Sullivan.
1836 Thomas D. Morrison.
1837 George Gurnett.

1838-1840 John Powell.
1841 George Munro.
1842-1844 Hon. Henry Sherwood.
1845-1847 William Henry Boulton.
1848-1850 George Gurnett.
1851-1853 John George Bowes.
1854 Joshua George Beard.
John Beverly Robinson, President.
1855 George William Allan.
1856 John Beverly Robinson.
1857 John Hutchinson.
1858 William Henry Boulton.
David Breckenridge Read.

Mayors Elected by General Vote

1859 Adam Wilson.
1860 Adam Wilson.
John Carr, President.
1861-1863 John George Bowes.
1864-1866 Francis H. Medcalf.

Mayors Chosen by Council

1867-1868 James E. Smith.
1869 Samuel Bickerton Harman.
1870 Samuel Bickerton Harman.
D'Arcy Boulton, President.
1871-1872 Joseph Sheard.
1873 Alexander Manning.

Mayors Elected by General Vote

1874 Francis H. Medcalf.
1875 Francis H. Medcalf.
John Baxter, President.
1876 Angus Morrison.
1877 Angus Morrison.
Patrick G. Close, President.
1878 Angus Morrison.
1879-1880 James Beaty, Jr.
1881-1882 William Barclay McMurrich.
1883-1884 Arthur Radcliffe Boswell.
1885 Alexander Manning.
1886-1887 William Holmes Howland.
1888 Edward Frederick Clarke.
1889 Edward Frederick Clarke.
John McMillan, President.
1890-1891 Edward Frederick Clarke.
1892-1893 Robert John Fleming.
1894 Warring Kennedy.
1895 Warring Kennedy.
John Shaw, President.
1896 Robert John Fleming.
1897 Robert John Fleming.
John Shaw.
1898-1899 John Shaw.
1900 Ernest Albert Macdonald.
1901-1902 Oliver A. Howland.
1903-1905 Thomas Urquhart.
1906-1907 Emerson Coatsworth.
1908 Joseph Oliver.

1909 { Joseph Oliver.
John J. Ward, President.

1910 { George Reginald Geary.
John J. Ward, President.

1911 { George Reginald Geary.
Francis S. Spence, President.

1912 { George Reginald Geary.
*Horatio C. Hocken.
Thomas L. Church, President.

*Appointed Mayor October 21, 1912, vice G. R. Geary, resigned.

1913-1914 Horatio C. Hocken.

1915-1921 Thomas Langton Church.

1922-1923 Charles Alfred Maguire.

1924 William W. Hiltz.

1925-1927 Thomas Foster.

1928 { Samuel McBride.
Joseph Gibbons, President.

1929 Samuel McBride.

1930 Bert S. Wemp.

1931-1934 { William J. Stewart.
J. George Ramsden, President (1934).

1935 { James Simpson.
Samuel McBride, President.

1936 { Samuel McBride.
*William D. Robbins, President.

*Appointed Mayor November 14, 1936, vice Samuel McBride, deceased.

1937 { Wililam D. Robbins.
Ralph C. Day, President.

1938-1940 { Ralph C. Day.
Wm. J. Wadsworth, President (1938).

1941-1944 { Fred J. Conboy.
Lewis Duncan, President (1943).
Robert H. Saunders, President (1944).

1945-1948 { Robert H. Saunders.
David A. Balfour, President (1945).
*Hiram E. McCallum, President (1946-1948).
†Nathan Phillips, (1948).

*Appointed Mayor February 23, 1948, vice Robert H. Saunders, resigned.

†Appointed President March 9, 1948, vice Hiram E. McCallum, appointed Mayor.

1949-1951 { Hiram E. McCallum.
John M. Innes, President.

1952-1954 { Allan A. Lamport.
*Leslie H. Saunders, President.
†Ford G. Brand, President.

*Appointed Mayor June 28, 1954, vice Allan A. Lamport, resigned.

†Appointed June 28, 1954, vice Leslie H. Saunders, appointed Mayor.

1955 { Nathan Phillips, Q.C.
Ford G. Brand, President.

SERVICE RECORD
OF MEMBERS OF COUNCIL

William R. Allen —

Alderman, Ward 1, 1950-1955 (incl.).

David A. Balfour —

Alderman, Ward 4, 1939, 1942,
Controller, 1944-1955 (incl.).

Roy E. Belyea —

Alderman, Ward 9, 1949-1953 (incl.).
Controller*, 1954-1955.

*Appointed by City Council, February 22, 1954, vice Controller J. L. Shannon, deceased.

Ford G. Brand —

Controller, 1952-1955 (incl.).

W. Frank Clifton —

Alderman, Ward 6, 1947-1949, 1953-1955 (incl.).

F. Joseph Cornish, Q.C. —

Alderman, Ward 2, 1950-1952 (incl.).
Controller 1955.

William C. Davidson, Q.C. —

Alderman, Ward 7, 1926, 1942, *1948, 1950-1955 (incl.).

*Effective March 1, vice Edward C. Roelofson, resigned.

William Dennison —

Alderman, Ward 2, 1941, 1943, 1953-1955 (incl.).

Philip G. Givens —

Alderman, Ward 5, 1952-1955 (incl.).

Joseph M. Gould —

Alderman, Ward 5, 1950-1951, 1953-1955 (incl.).

Allan Grossman —

Alderman, Ward 4, 1952-1955 (incl.).

Alex Hodgins —

Alderman, Ward 8, 1951-1955 (incl.).

John W. Kucherepa, M.D. —

Alderman, Ward 7*, 1952-1955 (incl.).

*Appointed by City Council, April 7, 1952, vice David R. Sanderson, deceased.

John A. MacVicar —

Alderman, Ward 3, 1952-1955 (incl.).

Jean O. Newman (Mrs.) —
Alderman, Ward 9, 1955.

Herbert Orliffe —
Alderman, Ward 4, 1954-1955.

Howard A. Phillips, Q.C.
Alderman, Ward 3, 1949-1955 (incl.).

Nathan Phillips, Q.C. —
Alderman, Ward 4, 1924-1951 (incl.).
Mayor, 1955.

Leonard M. Reilly —
Alderman, Ward 9, 1947-1948, 1952-1955 (incl.).

May Robinson (Mrs.) —
Alderman, Ward 6, 1952-1955 (incl.).

Edgar L. Roxborough —
Alderman, Ward 2, 1953-1955 (incl.).

Donald D. Summerville —
Alderman, Ward 8, 1955.

Kenneth G. Waters —
Alderman, Ward 1, 1953-1955 (incl.).

AREA GROWTH BY ANNEXATION

The original City and Liberties consisted of land and water areas of 7,899.9 acres and 2,460 acres, respectively.

To-day the land area of the City is 22,378.8 acres (34.96 square miles) and the water area is 3,627.11 acres (5.67 square miles).

District	Area (acres)	Date of Annexation
Yorkville	556.8	Feb. 1, 1883
Brockton (including High Park)	975.9 13.8*	Mar. 25, 1884
Riverdale	1,236.6	Mar. 25, 1884
Rosedale	98.5	Jan. 3, 1887
Strip north of Queen St.	57.7	Jan. 3, 1887
Annex	212.4	Jan. 3, 1887
Walker and Woodlawn Avenues	48.8	Jan. 2, 1888
Poplar Plains Road	16.1	Jan. 2, 1888
N. of Bloor and W. of Bathurst	1,082.4	Jan. 2, 1888
Sunnyside	115.2	Jan. 2, 1888
Parkdale	578.4 84.0*	Mar. 23, 1889
Greenwood Side Line	32.8	Jan. 6, 1890
Lakeshore Road	116.4 6.0*	May 27, 1893
Summerhill Avenue	3.59	Oct. 2, 1903

Area Growth by Annexation — continued

District	Area (acres)	Date of Annexation
Part of Humber Bay and Lake West of the Island	1,115.0*	Oct. 10, 1903
Avenue Road	128.4	Mar. 10, 1905
North Rosedale	277.7	Jan. 1, 1906
Annex West of Avenue Road	29.3	Jan. 1, 1907
Deer Park	241.2	Dec. 15, 1908
Baldwin Estate	51.4	Dec. 15, 1908
East Toronto	602.7	Dec. 15, 1908
Wychwood and Bracondale	582.2	Feb. 1, 1909
West Toronto	1,609.8	May 1, 1909
Midway	1,347.6	Dec. 15, 1909
Balmy Beach	191.5	Dec. 15, 1909
Dovercourt and Earlscourt	725.2	Jan. 10, 1910
Helliwell Property	37.2	June 1, 1912
Montclair District	22.7	July 1, 1912
North Toronto	2,701.6	Dec. 15, 1912
Moore Park	259.7	Dec. 16, 1912
Glebe Estate	73.7	May 1, 1914
Mount Pleasant Cemetery	207.1	June 27, 1914
South Side Bloor St. (Swansea)	10.3	Jan. 20, 1920

Area Growth by Annexation — continued

District	Area (acres)	Date of Annexation
North of Danforth Ave. and East of Woodbine Ave.	93.8	Sept. 1, 1920
Davies Estate	15.1	Jan. 2, 1921
Annette St., North Side	6.6	Jan. 4, 1922
Runnymede Road, West Side	6.4	Jan. 4, 1922
Rowntree Ave., North Side	3.5	Jan. 4, 1923
Oriole Parkway	13.8	Jan. 4, 1924
Gunn's Road and Northland Ave.	6.1	Jan. 4, 1924
Newmarket and Meagher Aves.	5.5	Jan. 4, 1925
Bayview Ave. (street only)	4.1	May 2, 1930
Lake Shore Bridge Approach	.4 .7*	Apr. 3, 1934
Belt Line Railway	21.7	Jan. 1, 1947
Eglinton and Bayview Aves.	16.2	Jan. 1, 1947
Nursewood Road, East Half	.7	Feb. 23, 1950
Victoria Park Ave., West Half	.87	June 1, 1954
Total Land Area	34.96 square miles	
Total Water Area	5.67 square miles	

*Water area.

POPULATION — AS RETURNED BY ASSESSORS

1834 Act of Incorporation March 6, 1834.	**9,254**
1934 Centennial Year	**629,285**

POPULATION — LAST TEN YEARS

(1941 Dominion Census 667,457)

1945	681,802
1946	696,555
1947	695,302
1948	670,035
1949	673,104
1950	667,487
1951	653,499

(1951 Dominion Census 675,754)

1952	667,364
1953	665,502
1954	682,415

POPULATION, 1954 — BY WARDS

Ward 1	75,369
Ward 2	67,119
Ward 3	44,729
Ward 4	71,271
Ward 5	93,899
Ward 6	123,095
Ward 7	52,078
Ward 8	83,928
Ward 9	70,927

GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

Seat of Government — Ottawa

Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief:
His Excellency The Right Honourable Vincent Massey, C.H.

Prime Minister and President of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada:

The Right Honourable Louis Stephen St. Laurent, Q.C.

Members of the Senate Residing in or near Toronto

(Listed according to Seniority)

The Honourable Wm. H. McGuire, Q.C. Residence, Belmore, Wexford, Ontario.

The Honourable Salter A. Hayden, Q.C., 36 Alexandra Wood.

The Honourable G. Peter Campbell, Q.C., 39 Deer Park Crescent.

The Honourable Arthur W. Roebuck, Q.C., 35 Inglewood Drive.

The Honourable Allan L. Woodrow, 236 Russell Hill Road.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, CANADA

TORONTO MEMBERS

Broadview — George Harris Hees.
Danforth — Robert Hardy Small.
Davenport — Paul Theodore Hellyer.
Eglinton — Donald Methuen Fleming, Q.C.
Greenwood — J. M. Macdonell.
High Park — Alan John Patrick Cameron.
Parkdale — John Wm. Gordon Hunter, Q.C.
Rosedale — Charles Henry.
St. Paul's — Roland Michener, Q.C.
Spadina — David Arnold Croll, Q.C.
Trinity — Donald D. Carrick.
York East — Robert Henry McGregor.
York North — John Eachern Smith.
York South — Jos. Wm. Noseworthy.
York West — John B. Hamilton.
York Centre — A. H. Hollingsworth.
York Humber — Margaret Aitken.
York Scarborough — Frank A. Enfield.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

Executive Council

Lieutenant-Governor — The Honourable Louis Orville Breithaupt.
Prime Minister, President of the Council and Treasurer — Hon. Leslie M. Frost, Q.C., LL.D.
Minister of Highways — Hon. J. N. Allan.
Attorney-General — Hon. Dana H. Porter, Q.C., LL.D.
Vice-Chairman Hydro Electric Power Commission — Hon. George H. Challies.

Minister of Municipal Affairs — Hon. George H. Dunbar.

Minister of Labour — Hon. Charles Daley.

Provincial Secretary, Registrar — Hon. W. M. Nickle, Q.C.

Minister of Public Welfare — Hon. William A. Goodfellow.

Minister of Public Works — Lieut.-Col., the Hon. William Griesinger, M.C.

Minister without Portfolio — Captain, the Hon. Harold R. Scott.

Minister of Travel and Publicity — Hon. Louis P. Cecile, Q.C., LL.D.

Minister of Lands and Forests — Hon. Clarence L. Mapledoram.

Minister without Portfolio — Hon. William E. Hamilton.

Minister of Health — Hon. Mackinnon Phillips, M.D.

Minister of Reform Institutions — Major, the Hon. John W. Foote, V.C.

Minister of Education — Hon. Wm. J. Dunlop B.A., B.Paed., LL.D.

Minister of Agriculture — Hon. Fletcher S. Thomas.

Minister of Mines — Hon. Philip T. Kelly.

Minister of Planning and Development — Hon. William K. Warrender, Q.C.

Legislative Assembly of Toronto

Toronto and York Members

Beaches — Collings, Wm. H. (P.C.)
Bellwoods — Yaremko, John R. (P.C.)
Bracondale — Frost, Arthur (P.C.)
Dovercourt — Kerr, Rev. D. McMaster (P.C.)
Eglinton — Dunlop, Hon. Wm. J. (P.C.)
High Park — Cowling, Alfred H. (P.C.)
Parkdale —Stewart, Wm. J. (P.C.)
Riverdale — Macaulay, Robert (P.C.)
St. Andrew — Salsberg, Joseph B. (L.P.)
St. David — Weaver, Everett L. (P.C.)
St. George — Porter, Hon. Dana H. (P.C.)
St. Patrick — Roberts, Kelso (P.C.)
Woodbine — Fishleigh, Harold (P.C.)
York East — Beckett, Hollis E. (P.C.)
York North — Mackenzie, A. Alexander (P.C.)
York South — Beach, Wm. G. (P.C.)
York West — Brandon, W. Elmer (P.C.)

MUNICIPALITY OF METROPOLITAN TORONTO

(For List of Members of Council, Committees and Officials, see pages 255-259)

Population, 1,254,001; Area, 141,187 Acres

The Ontario Legislature at its session held in 1953, enacted legislation to provide for the Federation of the City of Toronto and its 12 suburban municipalities effective January 1st, 1954, through

the incorporation of a new municipality to be designated as the Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto.

The federation is headed by a metropolitan council of 25 members, the chairman appointed by the Metropolitan Council. The other 24 members are the heads of councils of each suburban municipality, and the mayor, two senior controllers and the senior alderman from each ward of Toronto (senior according to votes at the preceeding election).

The powers and responsibilities of the Metropolitan Council extend to the following:

1. ASSESSMENT — Establishment of a uniform assessment system as a basis of taxation for both metropolitan and local area purposes.
2. FINANCES — Establishment of an annual budget and the collection from the thirteen area municipalities by means of a metropolitan tax rate of the amount required to meet its estimated expenditures.

   Responsibility for the financing by debentures of all requirements of individual municipalities as well as those of the metropolitan municipality. Individual municipalities, however, would have the right to apply to the Municipal Board for approval of undertakings and, if this approval is given, the metropolitan corporation could be required to issue debentures on their behalf.

3. SEWAGE — The construction and maintenance of trunk sewer mains and sewage treatment plants to provide a metropolitan sewage disposal system which will accept sewage from each of the 13 municipalities on a wholesale basis. The local sewage collection systems will remain the responsibility of the local municipalities.

4. WATER SUPPLY — The construction and maintenance of pumping stations, treatment plants, trunk mains and reservoirs for the wholesale distribution of water to the 13 municipalities. The Metropolitan Corporation will sell water to the local municipalities on a wholesale basis. The local distribution systems and the retail sale of water to consumers will remain the responsibility of the local municipalities.

5. ROADS — Establishment of a metropolitan road system and the designation of such highways as Metropolitan Roads for such purpose.

   Metropolitan roads will be financed to the extent of 50% for the construction and maintenance by the Metropolitan Corporation and 50% by the Province of Ontario.

(For list of streets designated Metropolitan Roads in City of Toronto, see page 78)

The Metropolitan Council appoints two Members to the Toronto and York Roads Commission. In addition two Members are appointed by The County Council and a fifth by the four elected Members. Its duty is the improvement and maintenance of main suburban roads to be determined upon by the Commission. The cost is to be borne 25% by the County, 25% by The Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto, and 50% by the Ontario Government.

6. TRANSPORTATION — Appointment of a five-man Toronto Transit Commission responsible for all public transportation in the metropolitan area.
   (Also see under Toronto Transit Commission)

7. WELFARE AND HOUSING Services — The Metropolitan Corporation is responsible for:
   1. The hospitalization of indigent patients.
   2. Post Sanatorium Care for Consumptives.
   3. Provision and operation of Homes for the Aged.
   4. The maintenance of wards of Children's Aid Societies.
   5. Maintenance and operation of the Children's Observation Home.

Metropolitan Toronto — continued

6. Housing — The Metropolitan Corporation has all the powers of a Municipality with respect to housing and redevelopment.

The operation of Lambert Lodge as a home for the aged for residents of the various municipalities making up Metropolitan Toronto is now under the jurisdiction of the Metropolitan Council. Applications for admission are taken by the Welfare Officer of the area municipality in which the applicant lives. For citizens of the City of Toronto applications are taken by the Department of Public Welfare, Private Nursing Homes Unit, 350 Christie Street, Toronto.

8. ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE — Administration of justice within the area and maintenance of courts and jail, including Family Court. (York County also contributes to these expenses.)

9. PARKS — Establishment of a metropolitan parks system.

10. EDUCATION — A Metropolitan School Board to correlate the educational facilities in the metropolitan area and through the Metropolitan Corporation finance the local school boards in each of the area municipalities to the extent of:

$150 per year for each primary pupil;
$250 per year for each secondary pupil,

and

$300 per year for each vocational pupil.

As of 1st of January, 1954, the Metropolitan Corporation took over and became responsible for all of the outstanding and unpaid debentures issued in respect of all schools in each of the thirteen municipalities.

12. PLANNING — On September 1, 1953, the Minister of Planning and Development defined a Metropolitan Toronto Planning Area comprising, in addition to the 13 municipalities forming Metropolitan Toronto, 13 other municipalities as follows:

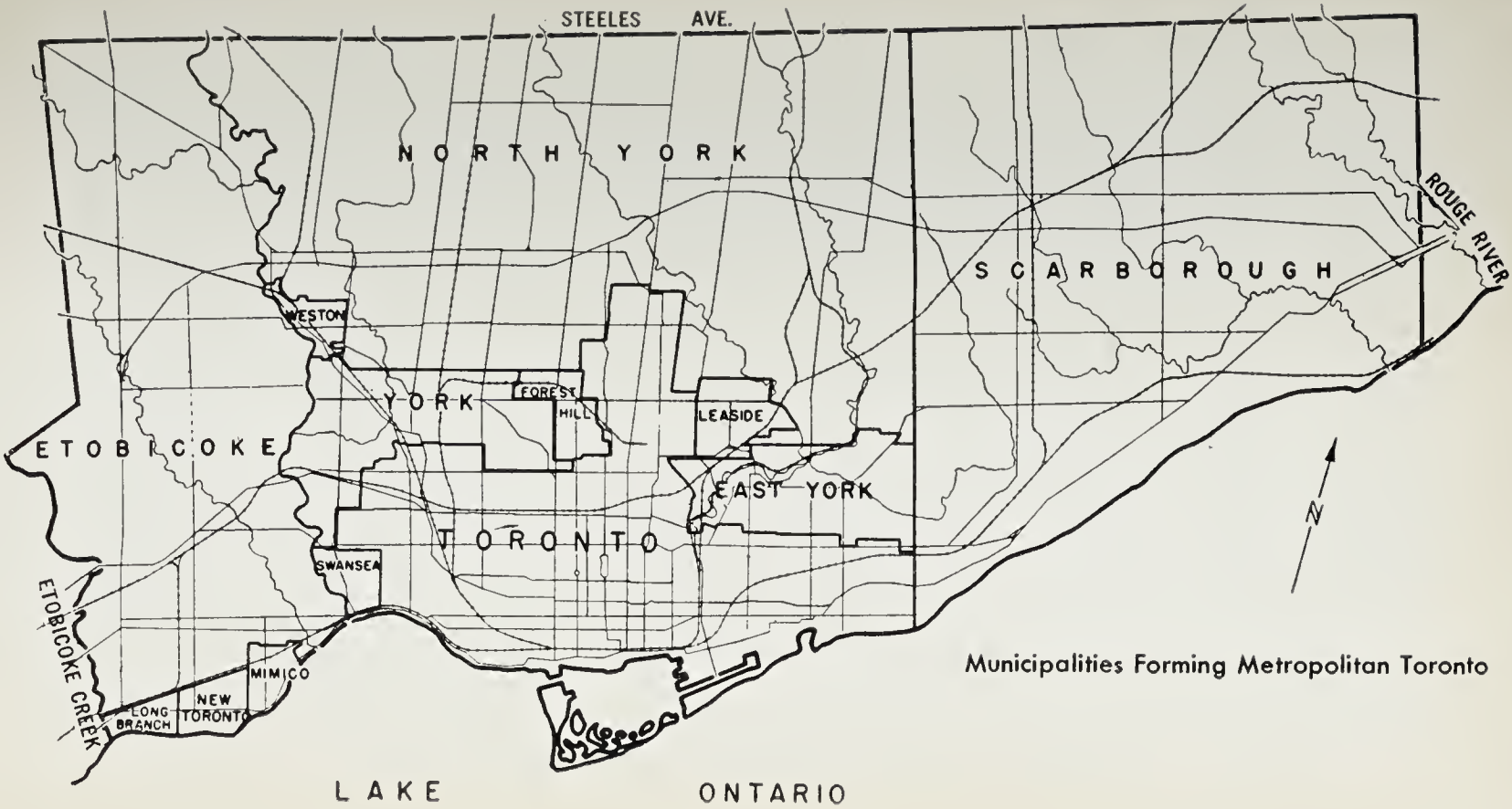
The townships of Toronto, Toronto Gore, Vaughan, Markham and Pickering. The villages of Port Credit, Streetsville, Woodbridge, Richmond Hill, Stouffville, Markham, Pickering and Ajax (formerly an improvement district).

At the same time the Toronto and York Planning Board, having jurisdiction over the whole county of York, was dissolved. No change was made in the status of existing subsidiary Planning Boards or in the power of any local municipality to seek definition as a subsidiary planning area. Planning Boards in area municipalities retain their right to formulate a local official plan so long as it conforms to any official plan prepared by the Metropolitan Toronto Planning Board and approved by the Metropolitan Council and Minister of Planning and Development. The official plan for the Metropolitan Toronto Planning Area deals with land uses, ways of communication, sanitation, green belts and park areas, and public transportation.

The Metropolitan Toronto Planning Board is composed of nine members appointed by the Metropolitan Council on staggered three-year terms, two members appointed by the Metropolitan Board of Education and the Chairman of the Metropolitan Council, the Chairman of the Metropolitan Parks and Planning Committee and the Mayor of the City of Toronto who are ex-officio.

City of Toronto Streets Designated as Metropolitan Roads

Annette St.
Avenue Rd., Bloor St. W. to Lonsdale Rd.
Avenue Rd., Oxton Rd. to North City Limits
Bathurst St.
Bayview Ave.
Beverley St.
Bloor St. W. and E.
Broadview Ave., Danforth Ave. to North City Limits
Cherry St., Fleet St. E. to Keating St.
Coxwell Ave.
Danforth Ave.
Dufferin St., Dundas St. W. to North City Limits
Dundas St. W. and E.
Dupont St., Dundas St. W. to Avenue Rd.
East Don Roadway
Eastern Ave., Leslie St. to Queen St. E.
Eglinton Ave. E. and W.
Fleet St. E. and W.
Glen Echo Road
Jane St.
Jarvis St.
Keating St. and Extension, Cherry St. to Woodbine Ave.
Keele St.
Kingston Rd.
Lakeshore Blvd., Parkside Dr. to Bathurst St.
Lakeshore Rd., West City Limits to Parkside Dr.
Lawrence Ave. E. and W.
Leslie St., Keating St. to Eastern Ave.
Lonsdale Rd., Avenue Rd. to Oriole Pkwy.
Moore Ave.
Mount Pleasant Rd.
Old Weston Rd.
Oriole Pkwy., Lonsdale Rd. to Oxton Rd.
Oxton Rd., Oriole Pkwy. to Avenue Rd.
Pape Ave.
Parkside Dr.
Queen's Pk. and Queen's Pk. Cres. E. and W.
Queen St. E., Eastern Ave. to Kingston Rd.
Park Drive Reservation, Mount Pleasant Rd. to East City Limits
Riverside Dr.
Roxborough St. E. and W.
Russell Hill Dr., Spadina Rd. to St. Clair Ave. W.
St. Clair Ave. E. and W., West City Limits to Mount Pleasant Rd.
St. George St.
Spadina Ave. (Include Spadina Cres.)
Spadina Rd., Bloor St. W. to Russell Hill Dr.
University Ave.
Weston Rd.
Woodbine Ave.
Yonge Blvd.
Yonge St.



Municipalities Forming Metropolitan Toronto

MUNICIPALITIES IN METROPOLITAN TORONTO

Municipality	Mayor or Reeve	Clerk	Offices	Pop.	Acreage	Assessment
City of Toronto	Mayor N. Phillips, Q.C.	G. A. Weale	City Hall	682,415	22,378	$1,518,420,007
Towns						
Leaside	Mayor H. T. Burrell	R. V. Burgess	235 McRae Dr.	16,873	1,426	59,206,943
Mimico	Mayor W. A. Edwards	L. J. Ferrie	261 Church St.	12,351	468	20,570,365
New Toronto	Mayor D. R. Russell	J. H. Miller	185 Fifth St.	9,817	470	33,967,784
Weston	Mayor Harry Clark	G. H. Clarkson	60 Main St. North	8,569	622	18,911,151
Villages						
Forest Hill	Reeve C. O. Bick	L. W. Archer	333 Lonsdale Rd.	18,373	646	54,987,442
Long Branch	Reeve Mrs. M. Curtis	Geo. F. Gage	1560 Lakeshore Rd.	9,282	367	13,604,869
Swansea	Reeve Mrs. D. Hague	N. L. Ivey	83 DeForest Rd.	8,718	363	18,608,678
Townships						
Etobicoke	Reeve W. B. Lewis	S. W. Eckersley	4946 Dundas W.	83,169	27,335	199,371,245
Scarborough	Reeve O. E. Crockford	C. A. Tripp	2001 Eglinton E.	95,706	39,962	173,996,945
York	Reeve F. W. Hall	H. A. Hall, Q.C.	2700 Eglinton W.	105,995	5,050	170,415,291
East York	Reeve H. G. Simpson	W. H. Heaton	Coxwell-Mortimer	68,739	2,247	99,671,819
North York	Reeve F. J. McMahon	A. G. Standing	5145 Yonge St.	130,766	44,439	256,575,481
Metropolitan Toronto	*Chairman of Council*, FRED G. GARDINER, Q.C., Room 203, City Hall, Toronto			1,250,773	145,720	2,638,308,020

MAYOR'S DEPARTMENT

The Mayor, being the chief Executive Officer of the Corporation, his office assumes a very important place in the organization of the Civic Administration, and is under the direction of the Executive Assistant.

His Worship is the Head of the City Council, and Chairman of the Board of Control (the executive body of City Government), and, as such is responsible for the direction and control of all Civic Departments in the Municipal Corporation. To assist in accomplishing this the Executive Assistant has authority to act for the Mayor on matters pertaining to Civic business and to convene meetings of the various Department Heads.

The functions of the Mayor's Department are varied and important. It exercises general supervision over all Civic Departments, and, on the other hand, is the focal point of contact with the ratepayers and citizens generally. The maintaining of public relations and keeping the public informed on matters of Civic policy and importance come within the purview of the Mayor and his office.

The Mayor is, by virtue of his office, a member of a number of Boards and Commissions, and a considerable part of his time is taken up in attending meetings.

The Mayor's Department has certain statutory duties with regard to considering and issuing hundreds of permits for raffles and draws under

the Criminal Code, and is charged with issuance of Children's permits, under the Children's Protection Act.

The Executive - Assistant is also Secretary - Treasurer of the Metropolitan Toronto and York Civil Defense Committee, and supervises the financial arrangements for the Civil Defence Office presently located at Lambert Lodge, 350 Christie Street.

TORONTO MUNICIPAL ABATTOIR

This Department is primarily a public health institution, in that it provides a service to the public for the slaughter of food animals under rigid sanitary conditions, supervised by the Federal Department of Agriculture.

Its four buildings, located at the foot of Tecumseth Street on the Canadian National Railway, provide livestock pens for the shelter and care of approximately 1000 animals while awaiting slaughter. The main buildings contain six slaughter beds, a casing room, rendering department, dressed meat coolers, hide room, boiler and engine rooms for a large refrigeration plant, and office accommodation. There is also a public cold storage warehouse where food products in small or large quantities may be stored.

The Abattoir employs ninety-five men under the supervision of a Commissioner, who is

directly responsible to the Board of Control. It is completely self-sustaining; operating at no cost to the taxpayers, and while the fact of its existance may have a tendency to regulate the price of meats, the purpose of its establishment in 1914 was to concentrate the slaughtering of food animals in one plant so that the evils attendant upon the operation of small slaughter houses might be eliminated.

Slaughter House Record 1954

Cattle	65,228
Calves	22,019
Sheep and Lambs	1,662
Hogs	37,921
	126,830

DEPARTMENT OF BUILDINGS

The Department of Buildings has charge of the following:

1. The examination of Plans, and issuing of permits for all buildings and television antennae.
2. The licensing of Passenger Elevators.
3. The licensing of Dry Cleaning and Spotting and Stain Removing establishments.
4. The preparation of plans and specifications and the supervision of erection of Civic Buildings.

5. The inspection and supervision of all Signs, Canopies and Fire Escapes over Public Property.

During the past year 88 licenses were issued for the operation of Dry Cleaning Plants and 382 licenses were issued for dry cleaning depots. 362 licenses were issued for Spotting and Stain Removing Establishments including Fur Cleaning Firms.

8,079 permits were issued in 1954 for buildings erected or altered at a cost of $86,204,086.

Licenses were granted for the operation of 1,149 Passenger Elevators.

Total Revenue for the Year 1954

Sign Inspection Fees	$ 43,630.85
Elevator Licenses and Permits	11,716.00
Dry Cleaning Licenses	9,550.00
Fire Escape Inspection Fees	3,670.00
Canopy Encroachment Fees	11,047.23
Examining Fees	187,932.00
TV Antennae	18,880.00
Miscellaneous	260.00
Building Water Fees	5,329.49
Survey Fees	1,223.00
Total	$293,248.57
Buildings P. and D.	$ 23,157.12

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION FOR THE PAST THIRTY YEARS

Year	No. of Permits Issued	No. of Structures Erected	Value
1925	9,020	11,198	25,797,196
1926	8,473	9,923	26,029,584
1927	9,159	11,271	31,274,876
1928	9,208	11,302	51,607,188
1929	8,731	10,682	47,698,654
1930	7,812	9,925	30,095,589
1931	6,832	8,646	19,009,985
1932	4,969	5,686	6,919,550
1933	4,060	4,450	4,282,090
1934	4,656	5,283	7,378,772
1935	4,467	5,175	9,905,455
1936	4,635	5,501	8,114,799
1937	5,217	5,969	11,238,900
1938	4,875	5,645	8,494,340
1939	5,667	6,280	10,285,707
1940	5,146	5,935	10,592,743
1941	4,802	5,416	9,136,405
1942	3,434	3,656	7,660,940
1943	3,235	3,573	6,218,410
1944	3,388	3,665	7,714,193
1945	4,615	4,839	12,782,152
1946	11,242	12,936	22,232,626
1947	9,130	10,192	32,330,835
1948	6,110	6,823	32,292,837
1949	8,679	9,823	36,483,147
1950	11,526	12,476	55,251,801
1951	8,731	9,441	47,109,215
1952	8,254	9,061	43,721,487
1953	8,791	9,362	80,754,632
1954	8,079	8,406	86,204,086

PERSONNEL DEPARTMENT

The Personnel Department is responsible for the recruitment and registration of all applicants for positions in the Civic Service including the Fire Department but excluding the Police Department.

The policy of the Corporation is to fill vacancies by promotion within the Civic Service where capable personnel is available. The Director of Personnel formulates and administers procedures for examining and selecting personnel for promotion under a merit system.

The Director makes all recommendations to the Advisory Personnel Committee and the Board of Control dealing with appointments, promotions, salary and wage rates and working conditions of all Civic Personnel, excepting only Heads and Deputy Heads of Departments and five Civic Officials.

The Director is charged with the responsibility of conferring with representatives of the three Civic Unions in all matters pertaining to employees' alleged grievances.

The Personnel Department also operates and administers the following:

(1) Control of Establishment of Strength for Permanent Service of all Civic Departments.

(2) Central Registry — staff record and file for each Civic Employee.

(3) All matters pertaining to accidents to Civic Employees, Accident Prevention and Workmen's Compensation.

(4) All dealings with the Unemployment Insurance Commission.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

The Department of Public Health, under the direction of the Local Board of Health and of the Medical Officer of Health, is the legal guardian of the City's health and is responsible for promoting and conserving the health of its citizens. As a public agency, the Department works and co-operates with physicians, health and welfare agencies and the general public in maintaining Toronto's high health standards. The Department, with a staff of 620 professional and other personnel, operates through its main office administrative divisions and eight district health offices, each of the latter under the joint direction of a District Physician and District Supervisor of Nurses. Fundamental to the City's sustained programme of progressive municipal health activities are Community Health Services, including maternal and child hygiene, school health services, indigent sick, development of upper age programmes, nutrition and health education; Public Health Nursing; Dental Services; Mental Health; Communicable Disease Control, including

The Laboratories of the Department of Public Health play an important role in the constant supervision of Toronto's milk and food supply, swimming pools, pollen survey and laboratory techniques related to disease detection and control.

Venereal Disease; Tuberculosis Prevention; Laboratory Services; Food and Milk Control; and General Sanitation, including Plumbing-Drainage inspection, Industrial Sanitation and Rodent Control. Management of the City-owned Riverdale Isolation Hospital for treatment of contagious

diseases, as well as operation of the Civic Ambulance Services are also the responsibility of the Department of Public Health.

In promoting the health of its infant and school population the City offers adequate facilities for physical examination, immunization procedures and health education in 30 strategically located Child Health Centres and regularly maintains a completely co-ordinated programme of Medical, Dental, and Public Health Nursing Services in the primary (public and separate) and secondary schools of Toronto. X-ray services are available to all citizens through the co-operation of hospital chest clinics and of Gage Institute, working in conjunction with the Department's tuberculosis case-finding programme.

Supplementing the regular scheduled health services are the continuing projects of a specialized category, viz.: Preventive Orthodontic Service Clinic, Hearing Conservation Service, Nutrition Education, Cardiac Survey, and a Demonstration Area for study of Public Health techniques. These projects, together with an important study in the supervision of Lodging Homes (Nursing Homes, Homes for the Aged, etc.), are very generously assisted by Federal Health Grants.

Toronto's progress in its development of municipal health services is evidenced in a relative

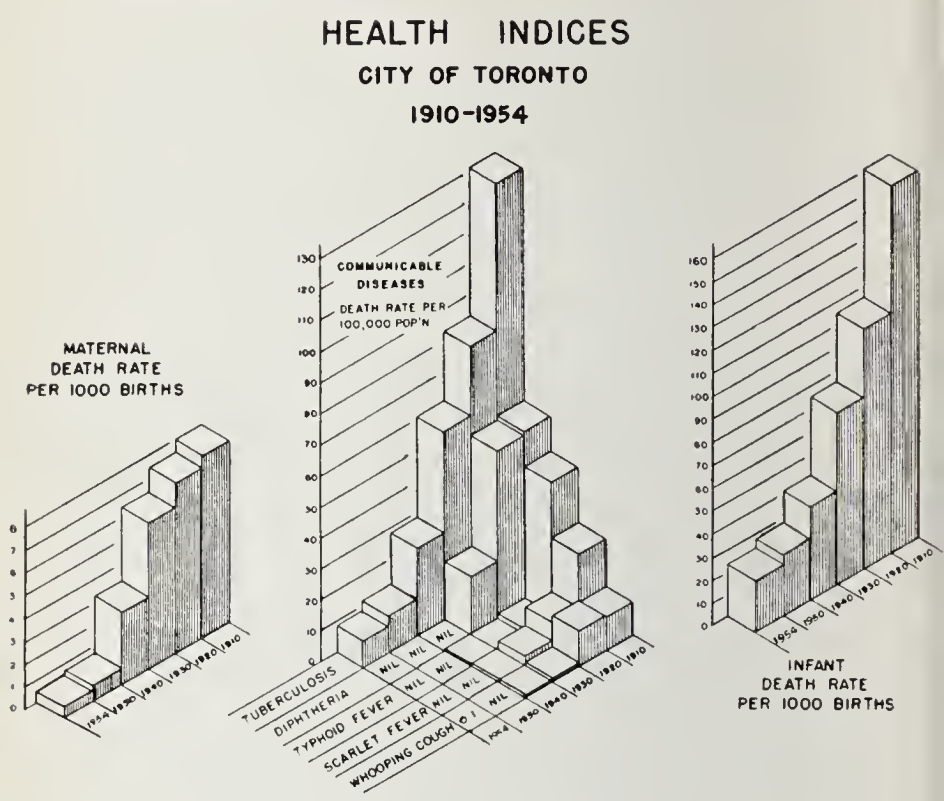
per capita expenditure for 1954 of $3.42 as opposed to $0.25 in 1910, when the Department of Public Health began its positive move toward present-day status. During the interval Toronto's combined health forces have contributed to a

Eating and drinking utensils are under close supervision of the inspectors of the Department of Health.

marked prolongation of life per person by an average of approximately 30 added years, as measured by Toronto's mortality experience for 1954, which shows a mean age survival to 64.6 years. It is calculated that the average citizen who now reaches age 25 has as many years of life before him as did the newly-born baby of half a century ago.

Statistics for 1954 reveal the attainment of Toronto's best record as yet for infant mortality — 23.7 deaths per 1,000 births. This new record means a seven times better chance of survival beyond the first year of life over infants born four decades ago. Another new record is for maternal mortality of but 0.6 deaths in 1,000 confinements or one in 1,683 which represents a thirteen times better chance of avoiding the fatal hazards of childbirth. A further highlight is the remarkably low prevailing death rate for tuberculosis of 9.2 per 100,000 population during each of the past two years. The rate is now less than one-half that of 18.9 of just five years ago, while the annual number of deaths has fallen from 208 in 1947, 129 in 1949, to the present figure of 63.

The accompanying graph illustrates the effectiveness of public health measures in the control of certain communicable diseases and in reducing infant and maternal mortality in Toronto. Smallpox has vanished and typhoid and diph-



theria are controlled to virtually the same extent. While whooping cough was prevalent during 1954 with 706 cases and one fatality, it is observed that the cyclic appearance of this childhood disease every two or three years or so produces far fewer cases than formerly when, e.g., in 1943 cases numbered 1,070 and in 1941, 2,018 cases.

There were no deaths in 1954 from scarlet fever or typhoid fever, and in fact there have been but three and one respectively from these

two diseases in the past ten years. The year 1954 was fortunately an exceptional one as regards a low incidence of poliomyelitis with but 29 reported cases and no fatalities. The previous year experienced 271 resident cases of poliomyelitis and 12 deaths and the 1951 record showed 376 with 16 deaths. The combined loss from the acute communicable diseases in 1954 was only three fatalities.

Complete statistics and summaries pertaining to the activities of the Department of Public Health are available in the form of regularly prepared monthly and Annual Statements as well as other literature and material of health import.

In the satisfactory measure of progress attending the City's health efforts due appreciation is accorded the medical profession, health and welfare agencies and the citizens for their generous collaboration.

District Health Offices

Runnymede	357 Runnymede Road	RO. 6-2359
Parkdale	53 Argyle Street	ME. 5709
Hillcrest	350 Christie Street	ME. 3521
Yorkville	2398 Yonge Street	MA. 0429
University	33 Phoebe Street	EM. 6-4229
Moss Park	18 Gifford Street	WA. 2-4164
Riverdale	Riverdale Isolation Hospital, St. Matthews Road	HA. 2185
East End	299 Main Street	OX. 4-1144

CIVIC AMBULANCES

Telephones: EM. 3-5678, EM. 3-5679

The Civic Ambulance Service, under the control of the Department of Public Health, is located at the Coroner's Building, 86 Lombard Street.

Service is provided covering emergency calls, such as accidents of all kinds, City Order hospital cases, and the transportation of all cases of communicable disease. Separate ambulances and staffs are provided for the two categories mentioned. All calls should be directed to the Ambulance Headquarters, Lombard Street (see telephone numbers above), when the attendant will allocate the calls or advise the inquirer if service cannot be given.

A full 24-hour service is provided through the facilities of Central Headquarters and of east and west stations, and to offset delays caused by rush-hour traffic an additional northly post, manned from Central Headquarters, is placed in operation during the period 4 to 7 o'clock p.m. For efficiency all ambulances are in direct communication with police radio dispatchers, while direct line telephone communication is maintained between Police and City Ambulance Headquarters. These arrangements ensure a prompt response to all requests for emergency service.

In cases where a person is found dead and a physician has not been in immediate attendance,

the Chief Coroner's Office, 86 Lombard Street, telephone EMpire 3-5670, should be notified without delay.

PUBLIC HOSPITALS

The Public Hospitals in the City are located as follows:

Toronto General Hospital — 101 College Street.

Toronto General Hospital, Wellesley Division — Homewood Place.

St. Michael's Hospital — 30 Bond Street.

Hospital for Sick Children — 555 University Ave.

Toronto Western Hospital — 391 Bathurst Street.

St. Joseph's Hospital — 1830 Queen Street West.

Women's College Hospital — 76 Grenville Street.

Salvation Army Grace Hospital — 133 Bloor Street East.

Toronto East General Hospital — Coxwell and Sammon Avenues, East York.

New Mt. Sinai Hospital — 550 University Ave.

Lockwood Clinic Hospital — 300 Bloor Street East.

Mothercraft Centre — 49 Clarendon Avenue.

OTHER HOSPITALS AND INSTITUTIONS

Riverdale Isolation Hospital — Gerrard Street East and St. Matthews Road.

Toronto Hospital for Tuberculosis — Weston, Ont.

Queen Elizabeth Hospital for Incurables — 130 Dunn Avenue.

Our Lady of Mercy Hospital — 100 Sunnyside Avenue.

Runnymede Hospital (for the chronically ill) — 274 St. John's Road.

Home for Incurable Children — 278 Bloor Street East.

Ontario Hospital — 999 Queen Street West.

Toronto Psychiatric Hospital, — Surrey Place.

Hillcrest Convalescent Hospital — 47 Austin Terrace.

St. John's Convalescent Hospital — Newtcnbrock, Ont.

Daughters of the Empire Hospital for Convalescent Children — 54 Sheldrake Boulevard.

Lambert Lodge (Home for the Aged) — 350-390 Christie Street.

Sunnybrook Hospital (D.V.A.) — Bayview Ave.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

All births must be registered at the Department of the City Clerk, Branch Office, Room 115, first floor, Manning Chambers, 414 Bay Street, corner of Queen Street, within thirty days from the occurrence thereof.

Birth, Marriage or Death Certificates may be obtained **only** from the Registrar-General, 70 Lombard Street, Toronto.

Births, Marriages and Deaths — continued

Officer-in-charge — F. A. Goodyer, EM. 6-8411, Local 227. (After closing hours, in case of emergency only, telephone LOmbard 8530.)

Physicians in attendance are required to send in notices of births; parents or occupants of dwellings where births occur are required to register same.

Deaths must be registered at the Department, or at any police station, before a permit to bury can be issued.

Neglect or failure to send in notices in either case renders parties liable to a fine not exceeding ten dollars and costs.

A Birth Certificate or other evidence filed with an application for a Marriage License is not returnable.

Births, Marriages and Deaths

Vital Statistics for Past Five Years

Year	Births	Marriage Licenses Issued	Deaths
1954	**27,548**	**10,219**	**8,461**
1953	25,924	10,310	8,665
1952	24,932	9,895	8,460
1951	23,154	10,024	8,455
1950	20,990	9,789	8,313

Stillbirths (1954) 392

Marriage License Branch

Marriage Licenses issued during office hours at Deparment of the City Clerk, Branch Office, Room 113, first floor, Manning Chambers, 414 Bay Street, corner of Queen Street, EMpire 6-8411, Local 226.

Unless a marriage is solemnized within three months from the date of issue of the Marriage License, the License lapses without any provision for an extension of time. No rebate or refund of the fee for a Marriage License is permissible in any circumstances.

When neither applicant has his or her usual place of abode in the Province of Ontario, the Assistant Provincial Secretary, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, must be communicated with respecting the necessary evidence required in such cases; or with respect to special authorization.

Compliance with certain regulations is required in the case of an applicant who is divorced and the divorce took place outside the Dominion of Canada; a copy of such regulations may be obtained from the Assistant Provincial Secretary, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

The Department of Public Welfare consists of Head Office and three main Divisions: Division of Welfare Services, Division of Accounts and Issuances, and Division of Maintenance and Special Services. These are in turn divided into Sections, Units and District Offices.

SOME OF THE MAIN FUNCTIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT

Public Assistance and Welfare Services to Families and Individuals

To applicants considered eligible after investigation, direct relief is granted on an emergency basis, or on a regular basis, for the period of time deemed necessary, and in accordance with the Unemployment Relief Act and Regulations. Direct relief is issued by cheque, payable to recipients. The Provincial Government shares in the expenditures.

Effective April 1, 1953, and in co-operation with the Provincial Government, Supplementary Assistance was made available to recipients of Old Age Assistance and Old Age Security (with Medical Assistance), who are living in the community and are considered eligible for such assistance after investigation. The costs are shared equally by the City and the Provincial Government.

Under the Sanatoria for Consumptives Act, and subject to the approval of the Department of Public Health, patients discharged from Sanatoria for convalescent care in the community are eligible for Post-Sanatorium Assistance. The Department is responsible for the administration of the program; the Metropolitan Corporation meets the costs.

Public Assistance programs providing for direct relief, or other assistance to families and individuals in the community, together with the necessary services, are administered through the District Offices.

The Department maintains a Rehabilitation Service, which includes the retraining of individuals who can benefit from such service, and/or their placement in employment suitable to their capacities.

Voluntary Maintenance

The Department makes payments from grants authorized by the Civic Administration to various private organizations and charitable institutions caring for children, indigent aged persons, and others. In most cases payment is made on a per capita per diem basis, but in some instances it is made by lump sum.

Nutrition Services

Nutrition Services give advice to families in receipt of Public Assistance with regard to the most advantageous expenditure of their allowances, are also responsible for the general supervision of the housekeeping staffs, preparation of menus and the serving of meals in the various institutions and Nursery and Day Care Centres operated by the Department.

Hospitalization

The Department investigates and reports to the Metropolitan Corporation as to the residence and indigency of persons living within the City of Toronto, for whom applications are made for City Hospital Orders under the Public Hospitals Act. The Department may authorize payment of hospital maintenance in certain cases under the Psychiatric Hospitals Act, after investigation.

Funeral directors under contract with the Department render the necessary services in connection with the burial of indigent persons for whom nobody assumes responsibility.

Old Age Assistance, Etc.

The taking of applications for Old Age Assistance, Blind Persons' Allowances, Disabled Persons' Allowances, Mothers' Allowances, and Medical Assistance for recipients of Old Age

Security, is the responsibility of the Department. They may be taken in the District Offices, and other Units. All applications are forwarded to the Pensions Unit for checking and processing, and are then sent to the respective Branches of the Ontario Department of Public Welfare, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, for their investigation and decision.

Care of the Aged

The Department is responsible for the investigation, socially and financially, of applications on behalf of aged and infirm citizens under the Homes for the Aged Act. It is also responsible for the placement in Private Nursing Homes of citizens who cannot be maintained in the community, pending availability of accommodation in Homes for the Aged or elsewhere.

Nursery Centres

Nine Nursery Centres are operated to provide day care for young children whose mothers are required to work outside their homes, and for other needy cases. The Provincial Government participates financially up to one-half of the expenditure.

The Nursery Centres, which are operated under the Day Nurseries Act, are located strategically throughout the city, and can accommodate a total of 450 children. In addition, four private Day

Nurseries, with a combined capacity for the care of 191 children, are sponsored by the Municipality under the Day Nurseries Act, and are given financial support in accordance with an agreed policy.

Day Care Centres

Two Day Care Centres are operated to provide nutritious noon meals and supervision before and after school for school-age children of working mothers. A total of 125 children may be cared for in these Centres.

Noon Feeding Centres

Two Noon Feeding Centres are operated to provide nutritious noon meals for school-age children residing in public housing units operated by the City of Toronto. They have capacity to care for 240 children.

Single, Homeless, Unemployed Men

Applications for assistance, made by homeless, unemployed men, are taken at Single Men's Unit, 73 Howard Street. Seaton House, 320 Seaton Street, is maintained by this Department for the care of such men who are unemployable because of health reasons. During the winter, additional temporary facilities are available for homeless and transient men who are indigent and unemployed.

Housing

The Housing Unit deals with requests for accommodation, and assists families and individuals in finding living quarters insofar as possible.

FIRE DEPARTMENT

The strength of the Department is eight hundred and ninety-three, all ranks, made up of: 1 Chief, 1 Deputy Chief, 1 Executive Assistant, 2 Platoon Chiefs, 29 District Chiefs, 150 Captains, 699 Firefighters, 1 Automotive Mechanic, 7 Clerks, 1 Department Physician and 1 Caretaker.

The Department is organized on the 2-platoon 56-hour week system and the two shifts change over every Sunday, one shift working twenty-four hours. The day shift works 10 hours; the night shift 14 hours.

First line fire apparatus distributed throughout the city in 28 firehalls, consists of: 28 Pumpers; 1 Hose Wagon; 2 High Pressure Monitors; 14 Aerial Ladder Trucks; 2 Ladder Trucks; 1 Squad Truck and 1 fire Boat.

The Toronto Fire Department is now equipped with a 3-way radio system and at the present time, it has 17 units, 10 of which are on the Officers' cars and seven on the trucks. This type of communication has greatly facilitated department fire-fighting operations and it now assumes

No. 7 Fire Hall, Dundas Street, East of Parliament Street (opened March, 1955).

its place alongside the telephone and fire alarm telegraph. It is the plan of the Fire Department to equip all first-line apparatus with radio. Besides the radio units, the Department has its radio transmitter at Fire Alarm Headquarters and a 200-foot mast tower located at Balmoral Avenue fire station.

The Department took delivery of 4 combination hose and pumping units of 840 Imperial gallons per minute, 1-100 foot all metal aerial ladder truck, and 2 station wagon type stretcher cars.

Location of Firehalls

No. 1 — Headquarters: 152 Adelaide Street West.
2 — Portland Street and Richmond Street.
3 — 10-12 Grosvenor Street.
4 — Berkeley Street, corner of Duke Street.
5 — 110 Lombard Street.
7 — Dundas East and Regent Sts.
8 — College Street, corner of Bellevue Ave.
9 — 16 Ossington Avenue.
10 — 34 Yorkville Avenue.
11 — Rose Avenue, corner of Howard Street.
12 — Gerrard Street at Carlaw Avenue.
13 — 1917 Dundas Street West.
14 — 754 Ossington Avenue.
15 — Cowan Avenue, corner of Queen St. W.
17 — 1904 Queen St. E., corner Herbert Ave.
19 — 386 Perth Avenue.
20 — 358 Keele Street.
22 — 87 Main Street.
23 — 234 Howland Avenue.
24 — Balmoral Avenue at Yonge Street.
25 — 61 Hendricks Avenue.
26 — 550 Greenwood Avenue.
27 — 106 Ascot Avenue.
28 — 16 Montgomery Avenue.

30 — Ashbridge's Bay — Commissioners St.

31 — Runnymede Rd., corner MacGregor Ave.

33 — Manitou Road — Centre Island.

34 — Wanless Avenue, corner of Yonge Street.

32 — Exhibition Park is opened only during the Canadian National Exhibition, Canadian International Trade Fair and the Royal Agricultural Winter Fair.

Statistics Respecting Fires in 1954

Total alarms of fires	6,708
Number of building fires	2,738
Number of automobile fires	569
Inspections by Fire Prevention Bureau	90,123
Suspicious fires investigated	154
Formal enquiries	39
Charges laid	36
Convictions	24
Acquittals	0
Charges withdrawn	12
Number of citizens died from result of fire	15
Citizens rescued	65
First Aid rendered	77
Times inhalators used	315
Lives saved by Department inhalators	231
Firemen injured	426

POLICE DEPARTMENT

The strength of the Police Department as of December 31st, 1954, was 1,525, made up as follows: Members of the Force 1,326; 1 Chief Constable; 1 Deputy Chief Constable; 1 Chief of Detectives; 1 Chief Inspector; 28 Inspectors; 1 Chief Identification Officer; 8 Sergeants of Detectives; 57 Sergeants; 36 Detective Sergeants; 68 Patrol Sergeants; 18 Detectives; 18 Acting Detectives; 900 First Class Constables; 152 Second Class Constables; 26 Third Class Constables; 3 Attached Constables; 3 Policewomen; 4 Police Matrons. Attached Civilian Services 199.

Police Statistics for 1954

Number apprehended or summoned:

Criminal and General	37,135
Traffic	544,543
Total	581,678
Accidental Deaths	85
Number of Inquests	75
Number of Lost Children	444
Number of Licenses Issued	50,886
Revenue therefrom	$331,027.64

Location of Stations

Headquarters — 149 College St. EMpire 3-2121

Station
No.

1. Court Street.
3. 31 Claremont Street, near Queen Street.
4. 466 Dundas St. E., near Parliament St.
5. 135 Davenport Road at New Street.
6. 1313 Queen Street West at Cowan Avenue.
7. 756 Ossington Ave., north of Bloor Street.
8. 126 Pape Avenue, north of Queen Street.
9. 354 Keele Street, south of Dundas Street.
10. 97 Main Street at Swanwick Avenue.
11. 674 Markham Street at London Street.
12. 2398 Yonge Street at Montgomery Ave.

Traffic Div., Ordnance St. and Strachan Ave.

Central Garage, Ordnance St. and Strachan Ave.

All accidents occuring on the public streets should be reported promptly to the Police Department.

Taxicab Tariff

Extracts from By-law No. 214 of the Board of Commissioners of Police

SCHEDULE "A"

One to Four Passengers:

For the first ⅓ mile or part thereof	$ .30
For each additional ⅓ mile or part thereof	.10

For waiting time while under engagement, for each two minutes	.10
For additional passenger in excess of four	.20
Baggage, for each trunk	.20

Hand Baggage free if carried inside vehicle.

By the Hour	Fixed Rate
For the first hour or any part thereof	$ 3.00
For each additional 15 minutes	.75
For each passenger in excess of four, per hour	75
Baggage, for each trunk	.20

Hand Baggage free if carried inside vehicle.

Children

Children in charge of an adult: Under the age of eight years, free; over eight years and under twelve years of age, half fare; over twelve years of age, full fare.

Sightseeing Coach or Omnibus

	Not Less than	Not more than
For each passenger, per hour	$ .50	$ 1.00

Ambulance

For any journey within the City between the hours of 7.00 a.m and 7.00 p.m.. following $10.00

For any journey within the City at any other time than the above..... $12.00

Funeral Hearse

Funeral Hearse $19.00

Hotel Omnibus

For each passenger..... $ .25

Driveself Cab

Upcn an hourly basis — $1.00 for each hour and in addition 8 cents for each mile.

Upon a daily basis — $6.00 for each day and in addition 8 cents for each mile.

Upcn a special commercial daily basis 7.00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. $5.00 for each day and in addition 8 cents for each mile (except Saturdays, Sundays and holidays).

Upon a weekly basis — $35.00 for each week of seven days and in addition 8 cents for each mile.

NOTE — for rates to be charged for moving household goods and office furniture, and other rates, see By-law No. 296 of the Board of Commissioners of Police, copy of which may be obtained from the License Office, City Hall.

DEPARTMENT OF PROPERTY

The diversity and scope of the Property Department activities differ in many respects from other branches of the Civic Service. While other Departments deal with the specific or fairly rigidly defined services the Property Department is responsible for a wide range of duties of a miscellaneous nature. Usually in the past, with the implementation of a new activity insufficient to warrant the formation of a department, and not associated directly with an existing service it nas been the policy to assign such matter to the Property Department for administration. Investigational work within this category is usually referred to this Department to ascertain full particulars and endeavour to find a solution to a problem which might be isolated or unusual.

The range of the Department's activities are as follows: Maintenance and operation of the Municipal Office Buildings such as the City Hall and Court House; City Hall Annex; Registry Office; Stewart Building, and others. All improved buildings rented by the City, including dwellings, apartments, stores, warehouses and garages, etc., owned by the City are managed by this Department.

A large Maintenance Division is required to renovate and maintain most of the City-owned buildings including Fire Halls, Police Stations

and certain Hospital buildings. Many Civic Buildings, including Fire Halls and Police Stations, require renovating and in the past three years a concentrated effort has been made to improve the standard of maintenance of all the City Buildings coming within the jurisdiction of the Property Department and it is the intention to pursue this progressive policy so that from the standpoint of appearance and functional requirements City-owned real estate will be a credit to the City. Extensive alterations have been made to the garage of the Stewart Building, the ambulance garage located at rear of the Coroners' Building, to improve facilities and enlarge accommodation. Similar work has been done in other City Buildings with satisfactory results.

The City Hall Switchboard, which is the responsibility of the Department, has a personnel of six employees and handles calls involving all phases of Municipal activity to the extent of approximately 4,000 per day.

The Department also has supervision over St. Lawrence Market; City Garage; Weed Cutting Services; Bath Houses; Public Weigh Scales; Public Conveniences; Tower Clocks; Coal By-law governing weights and measures; Smoke Abatement By-law; Fence By-law and Laundry Licenses.

Residential and Zoning By-laws

The Department administers the Residential and Zoning By-laws and reports on applications to the Committee on Property for amendments thereto, and investigates complaints registered concerning purported violations and is responsible for ensuing action to ensure conformity with the restrictions imposed by By-laws. The Committee of Adjustment is also an adjunct of the Property Department inasmuch as the Secretary-Treasurer and other clerical personnel are identified with the Department as employees and the work of this Committee is integrated in the activities of the Property Department as an agent for dispensing information in respect to provisions of the Residential and Zoning By-laws.

Smoke Abatement

A staff of ten are engaged in smoke prevention work within the City of Toronto. The Smoke Abatement Officers, eight in number, are assigned to checking stacks, to record any dense smoke emissions which might be noted. Industrial and commerical plants are visited with a view to improving heating boiler installations and stoking methods to prevent emission of smoke.

An Air Pollution Advisory Board, composed of the following, co-operate very closely with the Department in order to obtain the very best possible results:

Professor E. A. Allcut, Professor of Mechanical Engineering, University of Toronto; Messrs. F. D. Tolchard, representing Toronto Board of Trade; W. Longeway, representing Institute of Power Engineers; C. J. Sayeau, representing Toronto District Labour Council; J. S. Stauffer, representing Property Owners' Association of Toronto; Chairman of Property Committee, City of Toronto; The Property Commissioner.

Since the adoption of the new Smoke By-law in 1949 there has been a progressive attitude in dealing with air pollution problems and the University of Toronto, through the kind offices of Professor Allcut, has arranged to scientifically ascertain atmospheric conditions so that data will be available for comparing results with those published by other large metropolitan centres, and to determine relative conditions in various parts of the City. When this information is available it will facilitate coming to grasp with the essentials in dealing with the question of air pollution.

DEPARTMENT OF STREET CLEANING

The general services performed by the Department of Street Cleaning include the cleaning of public thoroughfares, the collection and disposal of ashes and household waste material, the cleaning of catch basins, the oiling of unimproved roadways, the removal of snow and the placement of abrasives on highways.

The organization comprises a central administration office, three main geographical divisions for street cleaning and refuse collection services, each controlled by a Divisional Superintendent, an Engineering Division which controls the maintenance of motor equipment and the operation of four refuse disposal plants, and a Technical Operations Division for By-law enforcement, research and development.

The problem of street cleaning becomes more complex in direct relation to traffic density, parking prohibition and parking control, such as morning and evening rush-hour routes. The installation of 1,500 parking meters on business streets has further added to the cleaning problem. The designation of 140 miles of streets as rush-hour routes and 210 miles of streets with total prohibition, out of a total street mileage of 580, restricts cleaning operations to such a degree that the greater portion of major cleaning must be done during the night or early morning. Cleaning activities on such rush-hour and restricted routes which are, generally, main busi-

ness arteries, such as mechanical sweeping, flushing and hand-broom sweeping is prohibited by Police Regulations. Upon the termination of rush-hour periods, curb parking commences and 250,000 vehicles find their berth bumper to bumper, precluding pavement cleaning. Merchants, as a general rule, open for business at 9:00 a.m. when sidewalks are swept, in many instances, to the curb, the refuse to be concealed by parked vehicles.

Litter picking and hand-broom sweeping is carried out daily on main streets and business areas by 200 patrolmen. Each patrolman is assigned to a definite route and may cover his particular district from two to eight times daily, according to the length of the patrol beat. Mechanical sweeping and mechanical washing of streets is carried out in the residential areas on the basis of every fifth day. The machines working on defined schedules; such as mechanical sweeping the first night of the scheduled week, followed by mechanical washing on the second night of the scheduled week; that is the residential areas are swept by mechanical sweepers once each week, followed by mechanical flushing once each week.

The main business areas are covered by hand-broom sweeping during the day, followed by nightly mechanical sweeping and machine flushing.

The operation of 16 street flushers and 26 mechanical sweepers has materially increased the efficiency of the street cleaning service.

The twice weekly collection of ashes, rubbish and garbage from 135,437 dwellings and buildings within the limits of the City of Toronto involves the handling by manual labour of five hundred thousand tons of refuse each year, or two thousand tons daily.

In recent years there has been a marked increase in the quantity of garbage and refuse destroyed at the Department's incinerators. This is due in general to the strict enforcement of the Departmental By-law which provides that householders and merchants shall separate garbage and combustible refuse from ashes and incombustible waste material; also the further fact that through the limitation of dumping areas, retail merchants and manufacturers are utilizing the facilities of the various incinerators for the disposal of trade waste. This material was formerly delivered to land fill.

The City Council has approved the construction of a new 900-ton high temperature incinerator, which is under construction on the north side of Commissioners Street. This plant will be compppleted and in operation in 1955.

The rapid development of motorization throughout the entire street cleaning and refuse collection services in recent years has necessitated a com-

plete re-organization of the garage and repair services. Equipment has been installed for the complete overhauling and reconstruction of refuse collection trucks, street flushers, mechanical street sweepers, bullgraders, tractors, snow-blowers, snowplows, salt spreaders and eductors. All types of machine work is carried out by the Central Garage and repair shop, which includes a welding, body and repair division. Steam cleaning equipment was installed during the year to facilitate the repairs to motors, transmissions and differentials. The machine is entirely automatic and is capable of handling baskets of small parts to complete engines fully emersed in a detergent bath.

The Department has, in recent years, carried out extensive investigation and research into the various phases of refuse collection and refuse disposal, including chemical and mechanical analysis of household refuse; production per person and per outlet, area and seasonal variation. This work has been carried out with the assistance of the Ontario Research Foundation. It is the basis of study for natural resources conservation and recovery; to retard the ever-increasing waste production, to reduce collection costs, to restore to industry a large portion of the 200,000 tons of waste consumed each year at Departmental incinerators, to produce a readily marketable soil conditioner from leaves and other waste.

DEPARTMENT OF WORKS

The programme of works for 1955 includes a number of pavement widenings as capital expenditures and construction of Local improvement pavements, sidewalks and sewers.

By arrangement with the Corporation of Metropolitan Toronto, the maintenace and repair of pavements, bridges, subways and level crossings on Metropolitan roads are undertaken by the Department and the costs of same charged to the Corporation of Metropolitan Toronto.

The following major works are to be supervised by the Department, viz.: —

Keating Street Extension — filling and grading carried out in 1954 to be continued in 1955.

Woodbine Avenue Subway — to be completed this year.

Yonge Street — sewers to be reconstructed from Alexander Street to Belmont Street, at an estimated cost of $200,000.00 prior to resurfacing of track allowance.

Logan Avenue — elimination of jog at Danforth Avenue.

Sewer Modernization programme — Lake Front Interceptor, Eastern Beaches, nearing completion.

Separation of Sanitary Drainage area, Queen Street, Eastern Avenue, C.N.R. and Caroline Avenue, continuing.

Jane Street Area storm overflow sewer, on Ardagh Street, Durie Street to Jane Street — first stage $135,000.00 — preliminary work required in connection with application for approval of Ontario Municipal Board is in progress.

Eastern Avenue Grade Separation — City has made application to the Board of Transport Commissioners for a suggested grade separation between St. Lawrence Street and Broadview Avenue.

Davenport Road Subway, at C.N.R. crossing west of Lansdowne Avenue.

Grade Separation at Symington Avenue, Pape Avenue and Greenwood Avenue — hearing has been held and judgment reserved by the Board of Transport Commissioners.

Highlights — 1954

Front Street — rehabilitation of pavement and sidewalks, from York Street to Yonge Street.

Yonge Street — new pavement and walks, Front Street to Alexander Street, after removal of car tracks; resurface of pavement from Belmont Street to Eglinton Avenue; renewal of walks, both sides, from Alexander Street to Bloor Street.

Dufferin Street Subway — completed and opened to traffic.

Dundas Street Extension — paving completed and opened to traffic.

Don Valley Roadway — Heath Street footbridge completed.

Keele Street storm sewer, with outlet to Black Creek, completed.

TRAFFIC ENGINEERING DIVISION

The Traffic Engineering Division under the direction of the City Traffic Engineer, is concerned with all matters relating to the regulation of traffic. The City Traffic Engineer is a member of the Toronto Traffic Conference. A constant study and analysis of accidents is maintained. This information and data relative to traffic congestion and delays is invaluable for the purpose of designing remedial measures, and, in addition, is essential to the work of the City Planning Board.

The duties of this Division include all engineering activities in connection with traffic, including the installation, operation and maintenance of automatic traffic signals, the erection and maintenance of traffic parking signs, the painting of traffic lines on City roadways, the erection and maintenance of street-name signs, the installation of modern street lighting throughout the City, and the installation, maintenance, and collection from parking meters.

After several years' delay it is expected that the street lighting modernization programme including the relighting of 39,200 street lights with modern type lights will be completed early this year.

CITY OF TORONTO PLANNING BOARD

The formation of Metropolitan Toronto, and with it of the Metropolitan Toronto Planning Board, has to some extent altered the function of the City of Toronto Planning Board. The Metropolitan Toronto Planning Board has the responsibility for the integration of transportation, utilities and services in general and also of the distribution of residential, industrial, commercial, recreational and other land uses throughout the Metropolitan Planning Areas as a whole.

The City of Toronto Planning Board, and other Planning Boards in the Metropolitan area, work within this general framework. However, the responsibility of the City of Toronto Planning Board is still essentially that of advising the Council of the City of Toronto on how best to bring about a sound and satisfactory development of the City and ensure that Toronto will be a fine city of the future.

A general statement of the intention of how the City should develop over the coming years is contained in the Official Plan which was registered in 1949. This lays down a programme for development of the City, including all major works, for a period of 20 to 30 years. Implementation of this is achieved largely through Council in normal year-to-year operations, and through the regulation of the Zoning by-law.

Conditions in the City are constantly changing and one of the operations to be undertaken by

the Planning Board is the revision and bringing up to date of both the Official Plan and Zoning by-law. In this way, without forfeiting the stability produced by the Official Plan, it is kept flexible to meet the changing needs of the City.

Since the City is already built up, it is extremely difficult to bring about the desired improvements. It has to be done largely through a programme of public works and of redevelopment and renewal. Some areas are worn out and have to be rebuilt, others need repair and maintenance, while many completely new facilities, such as major highways, have to be provided. All these projects must be co-ordinated with the normal process of rebuilding in order to bring about the best possible results. The ultimate soundness of the City from every point of view rests on its suitability for business and industry, and its desirability as a place to live. Its soundness in these regards will ensure its long term stability, and this is one of the major objectives sought for in the Official Plan and long term redevelopment programmes. There is a great deal of new building and rebuilding in Toronto today and this, together with several substantial redevelopment projects which are either on their way or in the offing, present the opportunity of an excellent start on a programme of rebuilding Toronto, so that it will be a greater city in the future.

THE TORONTO HARBOUR COMMISSIONERS

The Toronto Harbour Commissioners were incorporated by Federal Act of Parliament, passed in 1911, to develop and administer the Port of Toronto. Under this Act five Commissioners are appointed — three being appointed by the City Council, and two by the Dominion Government, one of whom is the nominee of the Toronto Board of Trade. They are appointed for terms of three years, are eligible for reappointment and serve without remuneration.

Commencing active operations in 1914, the Commissioners in co-operation with the City Council and the Dominion Government have transformed what was once an inadequate and relatively inaccessible waterfront district into one of the most up-to-date harbours on the Great Lakes. In cargo tonnage, facilities afforded to shippers, and economic and commercial advantages for industry and manufacturers, the Port of Toronto rates among the highest of both Canadian Lake and Sea Ports.

Two modern industrial areas have been created out of the marshlands and lands covered by water which previously were, for the most part, non-revenue producing. Permanent concrete wharves and piers have been constructed, rail, road and water services have been co-ordinated and the Harbour itself has passed from a state of inadequacy to a state of utility and efficiency. Waterborne cargo tonnage has increased by some

2,000 per cent. and the expansion of industrial and commercial activity has been most marked.

Extended easterly from the Humber River to Leslie Street is the cross-town waterfront highway with, for the most part, a minimum pavement width of 50 feet. The foresight in constructing this fast traffic artery, made possible by the waterfront development, is evidenced by the many thousands of motorists using it daily.

In order to finance development works, the Commissioners under their Act of Incorporation, were authorized to borrow money and issue bonds. Bonds so issued were guaranteed as to principal and interest by the City. In 1954, interest and debt retirement charges amounted to $1,103,733.17. This amount was met by The Toronto Harbour Commissioners out of Harbour revenues.

During 1954, businesses operating on the waterfront paid in taxes to the City $2,888,875.09. Since the incorporation of The Toronto Harbour Commissioners in 1912, occupied Harbour properties have paid in taxes to the City of Toronto some $31,530,206.09.

The two municipal airports, one a combined airport and seaplane base on Toronto Island and

← *Port of Toronto Skyline from Toronto Bay.*

the other an all-weather airport at Malton, and also the Toronto Harbour Police, are administered by The Toronto Harbour Commissioners for and at the expense of the City.

THE HOUSING AUTHORITY OF TORONTO

As reported previously, unavoidable delays have seriously interfered with the completion of the Regent Park (North) Housing Project. First, the lack of new accommodation for the displaced families slowed the redevelopment materially; then, when that problem had been overcome and sites were available for new buildings, the necessity of requesting the ratepayers to re-affirm their opinion that the project must be completed resulted in a further delay, as detailed working plans of the replanned Western Section could not be prepared until funds had been authorized. Finally, the tenth and last building in that section was held up, pending the completion of the new Police and Fire Stations in another location. It is expected that we shall be able to clear the site about May 1, 1955, call for tenders and award contracts in the late spring, and finally complete our project in the summer of 1956.

Due to the delay in obtaining authority for funds, only 111 housing units were completed during the year 1954. Building No. 27 at the south-west corner of Gerrard Street East and Sackville Street, occupied March 15, 1954, and Building

No. 25 at the south-east corner of Gerrard Street East and Parliament Street, occupied June 16, 1954, each contain 24 5-room and 24 4-room units, while the Administration and Community Centre Building, occupied October 1, 1954, provides 5 4-room and 10 3-room units.

Of the 1,289 units planned, 761 are now completed and occupied and, progressively between the early Spring and mid-Summer all 480 units now under construction will have been handed over to the Housing Authority. These 1,241 units, while only a start in the provision of moderate-rental, sanitary and uncrowded housing for families of low income, nevertheless represent an important contribution toward the elimination of overcrowded sub-standard housing such as prevails in all too many parts of the central section of our city. There were 628 houses and 35 commercial and dwelling units in the Regent Park (North) area which is bounded by Dundas Street East and Gerrard Street East, between Parliament and River Streets, but 822 families were crowded into these small homes, as well as many roomers and boarders and, no doubt, many other families of which the assessors were not informed. There were also 18 industrial and commercial buildings and 33 parcels of vacant land of varying sizes, previously the sites of houses which had been torn down because of their dilapidated condition.

Wasteful best describes the use to which most of these 42.5 acres were put. While a number of the homes were neat and clean, far too many were small row-houses with far too few of the amenities essential to the family life. Back yards were mainly ill-kept and rarely provided a comfortable "sitting-out" spot, while the vacant lands were repositories of all kinds of junk but yet were used as play spaces due to the lack of nearby facilities for small children.

Now, the space not occupied by buildings is wide open for the general use of the resident families, supervised play areas provide fun and recreation for the smaller children during the day, while these same areas are used in the evening by the older children and young adults, while Winter classes are held in the Community Centre for boys and girls from pre-school ages up to the late teens.

The Housing Authority experimented with row-housing to accomodate the larger families, there being four 8-family group house buildings on the main corners of the Eastern Section and three 8-family group house buildings in the Central Section, the other corner being occupied by the new Eastern Orthodox Church, but found that the cost of upkeep was greater by reason of their not being of fire-resisting construction throughout, there being, however, a solid masonry wall between units, and that garbage cans and drying

yards detracted from the appearance of the area at large. It, therefore, solved the problem of housing larger families by constructing six and seven room apartments on the ground floors of its six-storey buildings in the Western Section. The children will not need to use the elevators to go out to play and will be, it might be said, under the eyes of their parents at all times.

Apart from these row-houses, every building in the Project is constructed of fire-resisting material throughout, laundry space and drying lockers are provided in the basements, and garbage is incinerated. The main object of fire-resisting construction is, of course, safety. If a fire did start in an apartment (and there have been none), it could readily be controlled. As will be seen from the following table showing accomodation which will be available when the Project is completed, less than 9% of the apartments are for childless couples, it having always been the goal of the Housing Authority to construct rental accommodation for families with children, as such housing was practically non-existent. The Project will have:

112 3-room units for 2 person families.
563 4-room units for 3 or 4 person families.
498 5-room units for 5 or 6 person families.
82 6-room units for 7 or 8 person families.
34 7-room units for 9 or 10 person families.

a total of 1,289 units of modern, sanitary housing.

Regent Park (North) Housing Project.

CHECK
OUT

THE PARKING AUTHORITY OF TORONTO

The Parking Authority of Toronto was established under provisions of the City of Toronto Act, R.S.O. 1952, and By-law 18680, to exercise all powers of construction, maintenance, management and leasing of municipal parking normally belonging to the City. The Authority has requested also the power to acquire and hold title to parking facilities. It is required to be self-sustaining, must report annually to the Board of Control, and is subject to audit of the City Auditor.

In January, 1954, the Authority presented the broad outlines of an off-street parking program, including facilities in the downtown core, fringe areas, commuter lots, neighbourhood shopping districts and public parks and playgrounds, at an estimated cost of $12,000,000. Of this amount, City Council gave tentative approval to $4¼ million, which was later reduced by Council and the Ontario Municipal Board to $2.3 million for one garage plus 9 neighbourhood parking lots. In addition Council approved the expenditure from meter revenues of $70,000 for 2 additional

← *Parking areas operated by authority over subway in rear of Yonge Street looking south from Bloor Street.*

neighbourhood lots plus $110,000 for large temporary parking lots on the site of the Civic Square.

The Authority's program has received the endorsation of the Toronto Board of Trade, the Toronto Traffic Conference, the Trades and Labour Council, the Toronto press, and other responsible bodies.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES

The management and control of the Public Libraries of the City are vested in the Toronto Public Library Board, appointed pursuant to the Public Libraries Act (Chap. 283, R.S.O. 1937) and composed of the Mayor of the City and eight others; three appointed by the City Council, three by the Board of Education, and two by the Separate (Catholic) School Board. The persons appointed by the City Council and the Board of Education hold office for three years, and those by the Separate School Board for two years. These members retire in rotation at the end of their respective terms on the 31st of January.

The Board holds its regular meeting on the second Wednesday of each month.

The Libraries are maintained by an annual appropriation from the tax rate, under legislative enactment, of an amount not to exceed fifty cents per capita of the population of the City as shown

in the returns of the Assessment Department. This appropriation is obligatory, but on a vote of a majority of the members of the Council present and voting the appropriation may be increased to any amount the Council may approve.

The Reference Library, including the Business and Technical Library, and the Central Circulating Library, are located in the main Library building, St. George and College Streets. Immediately north of this building there is a well-equipped Boys' and Girls' Library. There are eighteen Branch Libraries and also smaller libraries in thirty-four Schools and Settlements, etc. Libraries are administered in Sunnybrook Military Hospital, Queen Elizabeth Hospital, Runnymede Hospital, the Hospital for Sick Children, and the new Mount Sinai Hospital. There are deposit libraries in 12 Homes for the Aged, in Lambert Lodge, in the John M. Innes Community Centre, and in the Mercer Reformatory. Also in the Cerebral Palsy Workshop, Humewood House, Victor Home.

The Reference Library is open from 10.00 a.m. to 9.30 p.m.; the Central Circulating Library from 9.00 a.m. to 8.30 p.m., and the Downtown Branch from 8.30 a.m. to 6.00 p.m. daily except Saturdays; the remaining branch libraries from 12.00 noon to 8.30 p.m. (Saturdays: 10.00 a.m. to 8.30 p.m.) but are closed on Wednesdays. The Boys'

and Girls' Library on St. George Street is open from 10.00 a.m. to 6.00 p.m.

The main building includes the Reference and Circulating Division, the Central Reading Room, with an ample supply of the leading Canadian, British and American newspapers and magazines; the Reference collection of bound volumes of the Canadian, British and American patent specifications; a valuable collection of Government documents, and a "Current File" of Clippings, these gathered from periodicals for reference purposes.

The Circulating portion of the main building also houses the Music Library, the Kipling Room for boys and girls of High School age, and the John Ross Robertson Collection of engravings, prints and paintings illustrative of early life in Canada (the largest and most valuable collection of Canadian prints in existence). The room is open to the public daily without charge. It also houses the Circulating Picture Collection.

LIBRARY STATISTICS, 1954

Value of Libraries, including buildings and grounds, about	$3,273,879
Adult books issued for home reading	2,439,656
Reference books used	279,407
Boys' and Girls' books used	2,100,398
Books and pamphlets added (Net)	14,444
Total number of books and pamphlets in the Libraries	874,144

CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION

Visitors to Ontario often ask, "What is the Canadian National Exhibition?" Few, if any, natives would ask the question because they have been brought up on "The Ex". The visitor, if he persists in his query, will get as many answers as the number of times he repeats the question. More than two million eight hundred thousand people pass through the many gates of Toronto's Exhibition Park during the fourteen days of the Canadian National Exhibition each year, and each carries away a different impression.

If the visitor is perplexed by the number of different answers which he receives to his question, "What is the Canadian National Exhibition?", it is because it is many things to many people. The Park, the buildings, the exhibits, the sports, are but hollow shells without the crowds. To every member of each day's crowd, the Ex is something different. It is a subjective creature, which leaves contrasting memory pictures for each age, each member of the family.

It is a family affair with the escorting parents often wishing they were young enough to see it through their children's eyes, but at the same time visiting the thousands of exhibits which show them what is new in Canada. Many years ago, it was described as the "Show Window of the Nation". But few know how it achieved

this position. They are seeing the work of four generations of public-spirited citizens, none of whom — aside from the permanent skelton staff which runs its affairs throughout the year — have made any money out of the show.

Visitors still come to see what is new. In the past they have seen the first electric railway in Canada, the early electric lights, the introduction of x-ray, new street cars, trains and aircraft; rayons and nylons, had their first Canadian public showings there and many other record firsts were set.

The greatest of the world's annual expositions has for its setting a magnificent park not far from the centre of downtown Toronto. Comprising 350 acres with a frontage of a mile and a half on Lake Ontario it is a triumph of the landscape gardener's art. It is shaded by old trees, traversed by miles of paved boulevards and includes all the public services and utilities of a well ordered city with the exception of overnight accommodation.

The tourist revels in the great variety of entertainment features — the $3,500,000.00 Grandstand with seating accommodation for more than 24,000 persons, is the centre of various forms of entertainment. Hundreds of performers on a 350-

foot stage with scenic lighting effects of unequalled brilliance and magnitude have earned international acclaim for the annual presentation. The pyrotechnic finale is a scene of variety and beauty. Music of foreign bands; two art galleries; aquatic spectacles; sport afloat and ashore, and a mile-long Midway makes an enjoyable and profitable holiday.

Industry, education, science, music, travel, fashions, sport, and engineering are presented in concentrated form. Agriculture is still a basic part of this great show window of Canada. Cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, grain and vegetables are all on display and outstanding examples of the farmer's efforts are exhibited in competition one with the other for National awards. Canada's National Horse Show takes several days to complete the classes and in 1954 three separate and distinct dog shows were held during the fourteen days.

Something for everyone is certainly a statement truly descriptive of the Canadian National Exhibition.

The dates for 1955 are August 26 to September 10th.

CANADIAN INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR

The Canadian International Trade Fair, running the first two weeks of June in Toronto's Exhibition Park, is now in its eighth consecutive year. In operating this Fair annually for the development of Canadian and international trade, the Government of Canada has given emphasis to Canada's leading place among the trading nations of the world.

The Trade Fair was designed as Canada's answer to world trade problems after World War II, when her overseas customers were dollar-poor and she decided to help them earn more dollars by giving them aid in selling their goods here. Although the C.I.T.F. is officially The Canadian International Trade Fair, it has become known around the world as the "Toronto Trade Fair", because of the European habit of naming their own fairs after cities. This has undoubtedly added much to Toronto's prestige abroad, and made the name of the city better known to many people.

In addition to bolstering world trade, a second benefit from the C.I.T.F. has evidenced itself in its growing use as a medium for promoting trade between the ten Canadian provinces. By enabling exhibitors and buyers from across Canada to meet and trade in thousands of consumer and capital items, the Trade Fair gives great impetus to the business life of all the

General Public Day at the Trade Fair.

Trade Fair — continued

provinces. About fifty per cent. of the exhibitors are Canadian.

"Behind the counter" at the Trade Fair every year are some 30 countries with consumer and capital goods. On the other side of the counter are visitors from approximately 60 countries, appraising goods in the 22 categories.

The showing of such a variety of merchandise, seen so conveniently at one place and at one time, marks the difference between the usual "vertical" trade show and the "International Trade Fair",

long popular in Europe. It is, for the Western Hemisphere, a new space-time formula whereby anyone, whether he wishes to furnish a kitchen or office, equip a factory, or build a road, can find the material and equipment for doing it at some precise spot in this quarter-million square feet of exhibits.

The aircraft exhibits, which were first introduced as an integrated separate section at the 1954 Trade Fair, are highlighted by the Canadian International Air Show which, in 1955, takes place over Exhibition Park on June 4th, the Saturday of the first week of the Trade Fair.

In 1955 a new Welding Section taking considerable space, will mark a further expansion of the Trade Fair. During the 1955 Trade Fair the Canadian Welding Society will hold its first National Convention in the Fair buildings. Samples of modern welding practices will be exhibited and demonstrated.

The C.I.T.F. is part of the Canadian Government Exhibition Commission of the Department of Trade & Commerce, and has a staff permanently located in the Coliseum Building, Exhibition Park, Toronto. Overseas, the Fair is promoted by the

efforts of the Canadian Government Trade Commissioners in many countries, as well as by advertising and direct mail campaigns from Toronto.

The Trade Fair is open for eleven days to businessmen of all kinds; managers, plant foremen, technicians and similar personnel; also to dealers, jobbers and wholesalers and retail buyers. The Fair is operated for the benefit of any businessman who, whether as exhibitor or visitor, wishes to use its many facilities to promote his business.

For an exhibitor, the Trade Fair offers the combined advantages of every type of promotion and selling technique, plus the personal contact with buyers from almost every important trading country of the world. Officials of Government departments and of Commercial Associations present at the Fair, furnish information on trade problems relating to Customs, freights, commodities, local industrial conditions, factory sites, and so on.

The Trade Fair runs this year from May 30th to June 10th. It is open to the public on the two Wednesdays and on the Saturday of the first week (June 1st, 4th and 8th).

THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL WINTER FAIR ASSOCIATION OF CANADA

The Royal Agricultural Winter Fair, held each November at Toronto, was brought into existence by the Association which was formed in 1919 to promote higher agriculture through an annual competitive exhibition of farm products. The "Royal" now holds an esteemed position on this continent because of its wide scope, its international aspect, its variety of exhibits and high standards.

The membership is composed of representatives of agricultural bodies from every part of Canada as well as the Dominion and Provincial Governments and the City of Toronto.

Prior to the opening of the first Fair in 1922 His Majesty, the Late King George V, graciously chose to grant the Association a Royal Charter, thus the word "Royal" in the title.

Seventeen annual shows had been held before the outbreak of war in September, 1939, caused their suspension until 1946. The nine post-war shows following the enforced 7-year lapse have been generally acknowledged as the most successful of the series. Entries have been beyond expectation (just over 18,000 in 1954), quality has

Royal Agricultural Winter Fair, Coliseum, Exhibition Grounds, Toronto. →

been higher than ever before, and attendance unprecedented, all of which leads to the conclusion that the value of this annual institution is now more heartily appreciated by both agriculturists and the general public. Plans for the 27th show are well under way — the dates are November 11th to 19th, 1955.

The steel and concrete Coliseum buildings which house the "Royal" cover 25 acres and are admirably suited to the varied exhibits. In all 15,000 head of live stock and poultry can be accommodated.

The administrative offices of the Royal Agricultural Winter Fair are located in the Coliseum, Exhibition Park, Toronto.

TELEPHONE SERVICE IN TORONTO

Telephone service in Toronto and its adjoining suburbs is provided by The Bell Telephone Company of Canada and is equal to the finest in the world.

Today there are more than 529,000 telephones, or almost 44 for every 100 residents, in greater Toronto — more per capita than in any other Canadian city. When the Bell Company was incorporated under a Dominion Charter in 1880, there were 400 telephones here. More than

38,000 telephones were added last year and about 47,000 more will be added in 1955.

Torontonians are among the world's greatest telephone users, placing nearly a billion calls a year. The city's long distance switchboards handle about 61,700 outgoing and 55,120 incoming and through calls on an average day.

The city is connected by thousands of direct circuits with other points on this continent and by overseas telephone service with 113 foreign countries and territories.

In addition to business and residential telephone service, the Bell Company also provides Toronto with mobile telephone service for vehicles, teletypewriter service, connections with vessels on the Great Lakes, and leased channels for television and radio broadcasts.

There are more than 7,500 Bell employees, about 700 vehicles, 900 switchboard positions and nearly 2,000,000 miles of wire and cable serving greater Toronto. The 46 exchanges in the local calling area include nine suburban exchanges which have been added recently under the Extended Area Service Plan. This plan provides for the elimination of long distance charges on calls between city telephones and those in adjacent suburban exchanges. All telephones in the plan area are dial operated.

Telephone Service in Toronto — continued

A new numbering plan — under which two letters and five figures are dialed — is gradually being applied to all Toronto telephones. The plan ties in with the extended area service program and is also essential for the expansion of the direct dialing of long distance calls by operators and for the eventual introduction of equipment to enable telephone users to dial their own long distance calls.

Automatic long distance switching equipment which will make possible the dialing of long distance calls direct to the called telephones will go into use in Toronto in the summer of 1955. This equipment will be the first of its kind in Canada and ties in with similar equipment being installed in other key telephone cities of North America.

Officers of the Bell Telephone Company of Canada include: T. W. Eadie, president; R. V. Macaulay, executive vice-president; E. A. Rolph, D. W. Ferrier and R. H. Keefler, vice-presidents, all of Montreal.

G. M. Grant, general manager, Toronto Area, and C. E. Watson, general manager, Western Area. General offices:

393 University Avenue, EMpire 8-3911.

THE CONSUMERS' GAS COMPANY OF TORONTO

The Consumers' Gas Company was incorporated on March 23rd, 1848, for the purpose of supplying the City of Toronto with gas.

Subject to approval of the Ontario Fuel Board, the following rates will become effective February 17th, 1955:

GENERAL SERVICE RATE

	Cubic Feet per Month	Gross	Net
First	100 or less	$1.25	$1.15
Next	900	35c per C	33c per C
"	49,000	32c per C	30c per C
"	200,000	30c per C	28c per C
"	250,000	28c per C	26c per C
All over	500,000	24c per C	22c per C

Minimum bill: $1.25 gross; $1.15 net, per meter per month.

Rates for special classes of service may be obtained at the Head Office of the Company.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

A. L. Bishop, President; Oakah L. Jones, Vice-President; Edward J. Tucker, Vice-President; W. C. Laidlaw, Hon. Senator G. Peter Campbell, Q.C., R. R. Corson, J. A. Northey, J. K. Macdonald, A. R. Poyntz, and His Worship the Mayor.

Oakah L. Jones, General Manager

H. G. Smith, Secretary

OFFICES: 19 Toronto Street, EM. 3-6941

TORONTO HYDRO-ELECTRIC SYSTEM

The Toronto Hydro-Electric System is owned by the City of Toronto, and operated by the Toronto Electric Commissioners. It is one of the largest municipally-owned distribution systems in the world, and distributes power at unusually low rates.

Alternating Current Light and Power Rates
Residence Service

Alternating Current—25 and 60 Cycle—120 Volts.

Energy Charge:

Two cents per Kilowatt-hour for the first 60 Kilowatt-hours' use per month.

One and four-tenths cents per Kilowatt-hour for all additional consumption.

Prompt payment discount 10%. Minimum monthly bill 75c (Net).

Commercial Lighting Service

Alternating Current—25 and 60 Cycle—120 Volts.

Billing Demand — by meter or 100% Installed Capacity.

Monthly Demand Charge:

Eight and one-half cents per 100 Watts of Installed Capacity or Billing Demand.

Minimum Demand — 500 Watts.

Toronto Hydro-Electric System — continued

Energy Charge:

Two and one-tenth cents per Kilowatt-hour for equivalent of first 100 hours, monthly use of Billing Demand.

Seven-tenths cent per Kilowatt-hour for all additional consumption.

Prompt payment discount 10%. Minimum monthly bill 75c (Net).

Power Service

Alternating Current—25 and 60 Cycle—3 Phase, 550 Volts.

Billing Demand — by meter or 100% Installed Capacity. Alternating Current 25 and 60 Cycle — 3 phase — 208 Volts (See Note).

Monthly Demand Charge:

One dollar and ten cents per Kilowatt of Installed Capacity or Billing Demand.

Energy Charge:

Two and one-tenth cents per Kilowatt-hour for equivalent of the first 50 hours' monthly use of the Billing Demand.

One and four-tenths cents per Kilowatt-hour for equivalent of the second 50 hours' monthly use of the Billing Demand.

Thirty-eight one-hundredths cent per Kilowatt-hour for all additional consumption.

Prompt payment discount 10%.

NOTE: — Alternating Current 25 and 60 Cycles — 3 Phase — 208 Volts Service is supplied in areas where 4-wire A.C. network is installed.

Rates for special classes of service, such as Flat Rate Water Heaters, Hall Lighting, Sign Lighting, etc., may be obtained on application.

TORONTO TRANSIT COMMISSION

The Toronto Transit Commission is responsible for the operation of all local public transportation within the Metropolitan Toronto Area with the exception of railways and taxis.

The present Commission was incorporated by the same Act of the Ontario Legislature which, on January 1st, 1954, joined Toronto and its 12 neighbouring suburban municipalities into the new Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto. On that date the Toronto Transit Commission assumed all the duties and obligations of its predecessor, the Toronto Transportation Commission, which had served the City of Toronto since 1920. At the same time the financial responsibility of the Commission, which previously extended only to the Toronto city limits — an area of 35 square miles — was enlarged to cover the metropolitan area of 240 square miles,

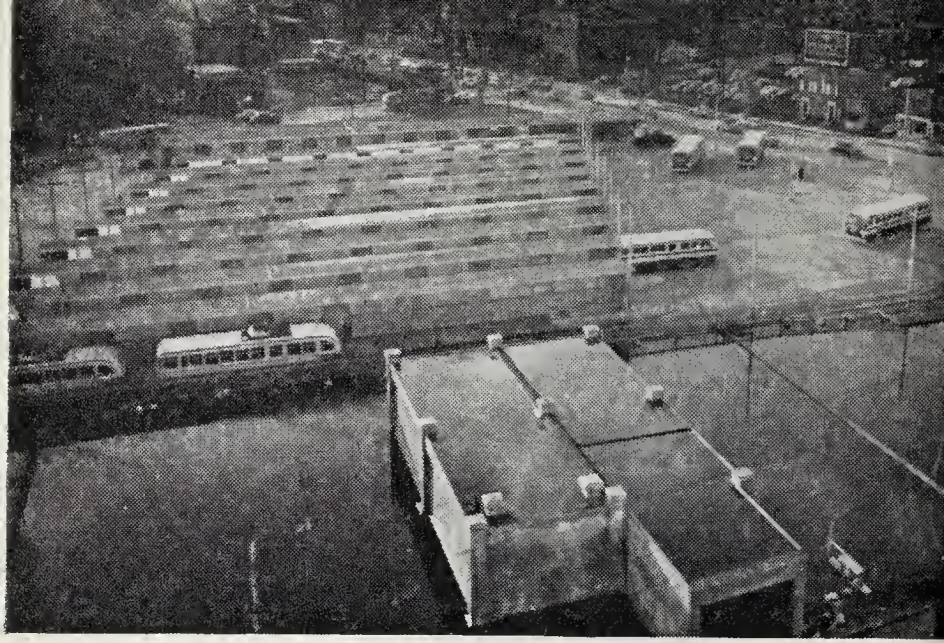
an area approximately 25 miles wide and ten miles deep.

As set out in the Act, the four independent bus lines which operated in some suburban areas were acquired during the few months following and, on July 1st, 1954, the Commission began operation of its co-ordinated Metropolitan transit routes.

The Toronto Transit Commission consists of five members, all residents and ratepayers of Metropolitan Toronto, who are appointed by the Metropolitan Council for terms of five years and salaries of the Commissioners are fixed by the Council. No member of the Metropolitan Council or of the council of an area municipality is eligible for appointment to the Commission.

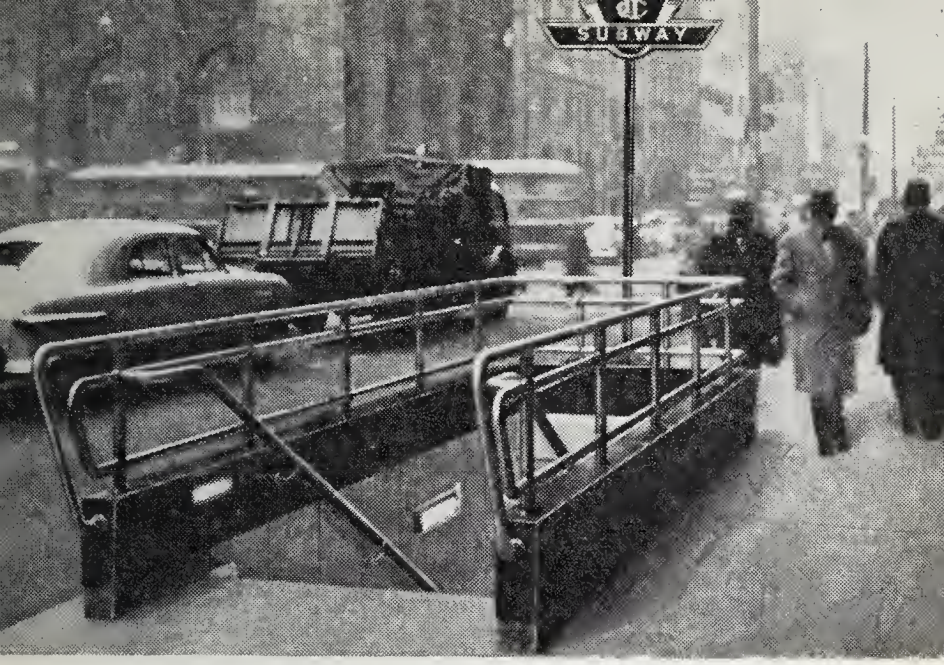
Toronto can well be proud of its transportation system for it enjoys an almost world-wide reputation as one of the finest publicly owned transit systems anywhere. More than 320 million passengers were carried and over 40 million miles were operated over its routes in 1954. The Commission's fleet of over 1800 safe, modern passenger vehicles includes street cars, trolley coaches, motor buses and coaches, and subway cars.

In addition to its urban and suburban services the Commission, through its subsidiary company

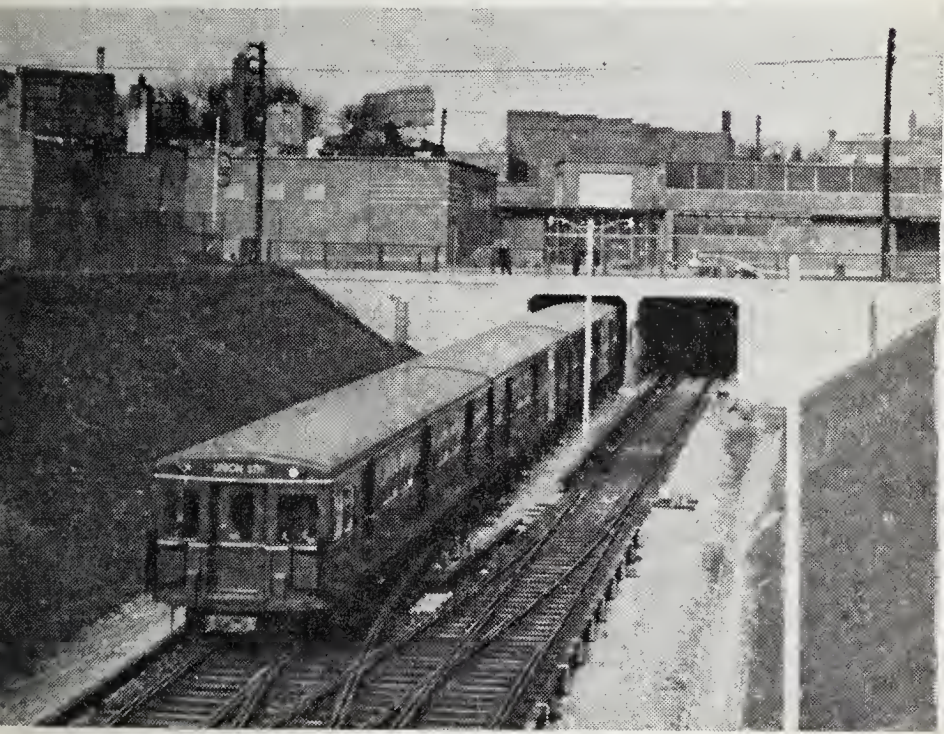


Eglinton Terminal—bus loading platforms.

Concourse connecting subway with bus platforms.



Subway—sidewalk entrance.



Subway Train in open cut area.

Gray Coach Lines Limited, operates a network of interurban motor coach routes in central and southern Ontario. With its routes extending from the United States border at Niagara Falls and Buffalo to North Bay, the Muskoka Lakes and other Ontario vacation resorts, Gray Coach Lines' services have helped to make Toronto a hub of highway travel and have helped to develop a profitable tourist business for the city. Special sight-seeing and charter coach services are also provided by Gray Coach Lines.

The Toronto Island Ferries are owned and operated by the Commission. During all but the most severe winter months passengers and freight service is supplied by a fleet of 5 ferry boats and other freight craft between the mainland and the three islands — Centre Island, Hanlan's Point and Ward's Island. In the winter months, service is maintained for permanent island residents by means of ice-breaking tugs.

The Commission also operates a local transportation service on Yonge Street for the Municipalities between the Metropolitan boundary and Richmond Hill. This service is provided under an agreement with the municipalities concerned and it does not impose any financial responsibility on the Commission or on Metropolitan Toronto.

The Subway

A high point in the history of public transit in Toronto was reached on March 30th, 1954 when the Toronto Transit Commission officially opened the four and one-half mile Yonge Street Subway.

Built in four years at a total cost of almost 58 million dollars including rolling stock, the line connects the downtown district with the north end of the city. Running under or near Yonge Street between Union Station and Eglinton Avenue, the subway is now providing fast, efficient, traffic-free transportation for up to 28,000 passengers per hour. With a planned capacity of 40,000 passengers per hour, the subway is the backbone of the Commission's transit system and it makes connections with 26 street car, trolley coach and motor bus routes. It is part of the central fare zone of the metropolitan system and free transfers are issued to and accepted from the connecting surface routes.

While the subway is of tremendous benefit to those who use it, it is also helpful to many thousands of people who may not use public transportation. It has contributed to the relief of downtown traffic congestion, it has improved real estate values along its route and, because of this, it has led to increased business and property assessments in the areas it serves.

Up to the present time, Toronto's subway is the only one in North America which has been financed by the local transit system from its own revenues. All others have been financed from taxes levied on the property owners, or some similiar form of government subsidy.

THE BOARD OF TRADE OF THE CITY OF TORONTO

The Board of Trade of the City of Toronto was founded in 1844 and incorporated by an act of the Legislature of the late Provinces of Canada in 1845.

The principal objects of the Board are:

(a) To promote and/or support such measures as, upon due consideration, are deemed calculated to advance and render prosperous the lawful trade and commerce and to foster the economic and social welfare of the City of Toronto in particular and of the Province of Ontario and of the Dominion of Canada in general.

(b) To promote the establishment and maintenance of uniformity in the business of its members and those dealing with them.

(c) To advance in all lawful ways the commercial interests of the members of the Board

generally and to secure the advantages to be obtained by mutual co-operation.

The Board is one of the largest commercial organizations in the British Commonwealth and functions through a Council of twenty-four elected members and a number of Committees, the principal of which are Advisory Engineering and Planning, Insurance, Labour Relations, Legislation, Membership Tours, Social Problems, Membership, Publicity, Municipal Finance and Taxation, Intangible Industrial Property, Taxation and Industrial Transportation and Customs. The Board also operates eleven Trade and Professional Branches, namely, Book Publishers, British Commonwealth, Canadian Display Designers and Builders, Fuel Dock, Funeral Directors, Grain and Grain Products, Laundry and Cleaners, Lumbermen, Motion Picture, Music Publishers, Poultry and Dairy Products, and has affiliated with it the Fuel Protection Association.

The Board has direct representation on a number of bodies concerned with commercial, social and cultural development in the Toronto area.

Affiliated with the Board is the Board of Trade Club, composed of 535 members who meet for dinner meetings each Monday night from October 1st to April 30th.

The Toronto Junior Board of Trade comprises six hundred and fifty young men between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five. The Junior Board meets every two weeks, on Tuesdays, at 6.00 p.m. for dinner meetings, from October 1st to April 30th. The members are granted limited privileges in the Board of Trade.

CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION

The Canadian Manufacturers' Association is a voluntary non-profit, non-political organization of manufacturers in every line of industry, located in more than 600 communities stretching from Newfoundland to British Columbia, who are joined together to consider and to take action on their common problems. The Association was incorporated under Act passed by the Parliament of Canada in 1902 (2 Edward VII, Chap. 48). The objects of the Association are concisely set out in Article II of the Constitution, which reads:

> "The objects of the Association shall be to promote Canadian industries and to further the interests of Canadian manufacturers and exporters, and to render such services and assistance, to the members of the Association and to manufacturers and exporters generally, as the Association shall deem advisable from time to time."

Canadian Manufacturers' Association — contd.

The work of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association is based upon the studies, recommendations, and suggestions of its Standing and Special Committees, and Division and Branch Committees.

The organization of the Association forms a close parallel to Canada's existing forms of federal, provincial and municipal governments.

The Association's national governing body, or Parliament, is the Executive Council, which consists of members elected annually, representing all provinces and almost every type of manufacturing in Canada. The members of Council are nominated annually by the local committees throughout the country, and are experienced business leaders in their respective communities.

The Executive Committee of 25 members corresponds to the Dominion Cabinet, and likewise represents all parts of Canada.

The national organization of the Association also includes nine Standing Committees, namely, Tariff, Transportation, Industrial Relations, Legislation, Commercial Intelligence, Insurance, Education, Publishing and Membership. These Committees study all matters of national importance to manufacturers, and their recommendations and suggestions go to the Executive Council.

Canadian Manufacturers' Association — contd.

Geographically, the country is broken into five divisions — Atlantic, Quebec, Ontario, Prairie and British Columbia — within which there are about 30 branches. The divisions correspond to the provincial governments and the branches to municipal governments. Each of the divisions and branches is governed by its own committees. One of these branches is the Toronto Branch, which deals with matters of industrial interest in the Toronto area.

In all, there are about 1,000 members of the Association serving on Standing, Divisional, Branch and Special Committees. It can be truly said that the Association speaks with the voice of the Canadian manufacturing industry.

TORONTO CONVENTION AND TOURIST ASSOCIATION, INCORPORATED

This Association, founded in 1926, is the official channel for community effort to maintain and increase Toronto's convention and tourist business. It is governed and financed by the memberships of important business organizations with the co-operation of a grant from the City Administration.

Its Convention Bureau acts as a sales, service and public relations agency for Metropolitan Toronto and has assisted in making the City one of the seven leading convention cities of the

continent. In 1954 Toronto served 544 conventions and the City's annual convention and vacation travel trade was valued at $44,000,000 derived from over 4,200,000 visitors.

The Association publishes and supervises Toronto's advertising in the Visitor Industry field and each Summer operates information and service offices for motorists approaching the City from either East or West. Membership in this Association is open to any legitimate business enterprise in Ontario.

TORONTO INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION

The Commission's objectives are to secure industries for, and aid industries in, the City of Toronto and surrounding territory and to give publicity to the advantages of the Toronto area for business and manufacturing purposes.

It maintains comprehensive data concerning available industrial properties, accepts no commissions or fees, preserves confidential relations with its correspondents, invites suggestions as to names of companies which might advantageously locate in the Toronto area, and has a staff of qualified engineers in industrial, economic and statistical research.

Since the Commission commenced operations in 1929, it has co-operated in the establishment

of 421 industrial developments for the Toronto area, representing a capital investment of $244,455,000. They already provide direct employment for 35,817 persons — a figure greater than the manufacturing employment in most Ontario cities. These companies in 1954 paid to the municipalities of the Toronto area for taxes and hydro power a total of $4,103,449.

TORONTO CIVIC HISTORICAL COMMITTEE

This Committee was appointed by City Council in 1949, for the purpose of supervising and controlling all matters of an historical nature within the Municipality, with a view to proper preservation and display of all historic sites, buildings, monuments, objects and documents.

In 1953 the Committee opened Old Fort York, Toronto's oldest and most important site. Conducted tours were provided for visitors, with specially arranged free tours for educational groups sponsored by charitable organizations.

A tour booklet of the City entitled "Historic Toronto" was published by the Committee in 1953, and may be purchased at leading book shops and historic sites.

West Gates, Old Fort York.

THE TORONTO TRAFFIC CONFERENCE

The Toronto Traffic Conference is an advisory body originally appointed in 1930, to advise Council on matters of traffic and parking. The original membership of four has been increased to sixteen, and consists of seven representatives from the Traffic Advisory Board; one each from the Toronto Transit Commission, the Committee on Traffic and Legislation, the Department of Works, the Police Department, the City Traffic Engineer, the Parking Authority of Toronto, the Metropolitan Roads and Traffic Committee, the Metropolitan Traffic Engineer, and the Metropolitan Department of Roads.

The Conference meets bi-weekly throughout the year on alternate Thursdays, for the purpose of

considering all matters remitted to it by the Committee on Traffic and Legislation, the Metropolitan Roads and Traffic Committee, or any other source, or initiated by its members. Its findings and recommendations are transmitted to the Committee on Traffic and Legislation, or to the Metropolitan Roads and Traffic Committee, for information and assistance.

The members serve without remuneration, and a place of meeting and secretarial services are provided without cost to the City, by the Board of Trade.

The Toronto Traffic Safety council is an agency devoted to accident prevention through safety education. Working in close liaison with engineering and enforcement, the Toronto Traffic Safety Council employs every medium for the dissemination of safety propaganda.

In the elementary schools, uniformed traffic officers conduct our green pennant programme, featuring "ELMER" THE SAFETY ELEPHANT.

Special projects are undertaken to deal with seasonal hazards.

A Committee, whose Chairman is the Mayor, meets the third Thursday of each month to formulate policy and recommend specific safety measures within the city.

FORMER MEMBERS' ASSOCIATION OF TORONTO CITY COUNCILS

Honorary Presidents — Thomas N. Phelan, Q.C.; W. J. Stewart, C.B.E., M.P.P.

Immediate Past President — George Duthie.

President — Wm. A. Summerville.

First Vice-President — Robt. A. Allen.

Second Vice-President — Jack Bennett.

Third Vice-President — Melville Wilson, Q.C.

Secretary — Charles A. Walton.

Treasurer — Edward Roelofson.

Director of Publicity — Robt. G. Dibble.

Directors — Garnet Archibald; Geo. Granell; John J. Glass; J. D. McNish, Q.C.; H. E. McCallum; Wm. Davidson, Q.C.; Charles M. Carrie; Arthur Frost, M.P.P.; Harold Fishleigh, M.P.P.; Alfred Cowling, M.P.P.; Leonard M. Reilly; C. A. Walton.

BUREAU OF MUNICIPAL RESEARCH

Founded in 1914 by a group of public spirited citizens and operated since then as a non-profit service agency, the Bureau of Municipal Research provides a continuing non-partisan study of civic affairs. Through its bulletin "Civic Affairs" and the press coverage given to its reports and recommendations, and through the work of its staff in addressing public gatherings and in serving on official and informal civic committees, the Bureau acts as a source of information, constructive criticism, and research co-operation.

Membership is open to individuals and to business and professional firms and organizations in greater Toronto. The Bureau's publications go to its subscribers, to civic officials, and to the press. Its information services are readily available to them and to the general public.

THE ONTARIO MUNICIPAL ASSOCIATION

This organization, composed of Ontario municipalities of all types, has been formed for the purpose of discussing important municipal topics and of promoting desirable municipal legislation. The delegates at the annual meetings are either members or officers of municipal councils.

The annual meetings are held usually during August or September at a place determined by the Executive Committee.

Member Municipalities — 232.

Officers, 1954-55

President:

R. E. Ashton, Ass't Commissioner, London.

Vice-Presidents:

Reeve H. E. Kilman, Pelham Township; Ald. Grant Donald; V. H. Evans, Reeve, Tisdale Township; C. Kirk, Clerk, Westminster Township; H. D. Bateman, Clerk-Comptroller, Belleville.

Secretary-Treasurer.

Eric Hardy, 32 Isabella St., Toronto.

ONTARIO MUNICIPAL BOARD

L. R. Cumming, Q.C., *Chairman.*

W. J. Moore, *Vice-Chairman.*

R. C. Rowland, *Vice-Chairman.*

R. Howard Yeates, R. L. Kennedy, C. W. Yates, Q.C., C. F. Nunn, W. Greenwood, E. J. Shoniker.

C. F. Nunn, *Acting Secretary.*

Offices: 67 College Street, Toronto.

Telephone EM. 8-4662.

The Ontario Municipal Board is an administrative Board appointed by the Province of Ontario and given a great variety of functions under general and special statutes, duly suggested interpretations and delineations, amongst which are:

Approval of municipal debenture issues; dispensation of vote of ratepayers under certain circumstances or emergencies; approval of all municipal Restricted Area or Zoning By-laws; annexations and amalgamations; assessment appeals; arbitrations; supervision of street railways operated under Province of Ontario Charters and hearing of applications for certificates required for licenses to operate Public Vehicles and Public Commercial Vehicles.

ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO MAYORS AND REEVES

The main objective of the Association of Ontario Mayors and Reeves has been, and is, to make representations for the adjustment of the municipal tax structure and the municipal position in relation to the Provincial and Federal Governments, so that municipal revenues will be used solely for basic and proper municipal services. This is a needed reform in local government.

Since 1943 some 16 comprehensive briefs have been submitted by the Association to the Provincial Government for the adjustment of various aspects of the municipal position and tax structure.

The Association has been instrumental in obtaining at least five major beneficial results: (1) the enactment of "The Highway Improvement Act, 1947", which provides subsidies from the Province for municipal roadway construction and maintenance; (2) the enactment of "The Ontario Municipal Improvement Corporation Act, 1950", which provides for assistance to municipalities in financing local improvement works; (3) the appointment in 1951 of the Ontario Provincial-Municipal Relations Committee; (4) the enactment of "The Municipal Tax Assistance Act, 1952", which authorizes payment to municipalities of the equivalent of the general municipal rate in

respect to properties owned by the Crown in the right of Ontario or by Crown Provincial Agencies; and (5) the enactment of "The Municipal Unconditional Grants Act, 1953", which provides for increased grants, without conditions, from the Province to local governments on a basis of population.

It is the hope and objective of the Association that by its continued submissions substantial progress will be made towards the long-sought reform of the municipal financial structure.

The Association holds annual conferences and this year the annual conference will be held in the City of North Bay on June 22, 23 and 24.

Membership in the Association is available to all Mayors and Reeves of municipalities in Ontario.

Officers

President:

Mayor Allan J. Rush, London (Resigned April 1, 1955).

Vice-Presidents:

Mayor E. J. Arbour, Tecumseh; Reeve Fred W. Hall, York Township; Mayor F. O. Leeson, Merritton; Mayor W. C. Nelson, Sarnia; Mayor R. M. Simpson, Arnprior; and Mayor J. W. Spooner, Timmins.

THE TORONTO HUMANE SOCIETY

The Toronto Humane Society was incorporated in the year 1887 for the purpose of promoting and developing humane public sentiment, and to secure the enactment and enforcement of suitable laws for the prevention of cruelty to animals. The work of the Society has been carried on continuously since its foundation. At the Headquarters of the Society, 11 Wellesley Street West, it operates the City Pound, issues dog licenses and performs the duties of Dog Control for the City. The activities of the Society have grown until it is recognized as one of the best of its kind on the continent.

TORONTO BUILDERS EXCHANGE

J. F. Greenan, President; Norman M. Fraser, Manager.

Offices — 1104 Bay Street. WAlnut 2-4133.

The Toronto Builders Exchange is a trade organization consisting of General Contractors, Trade Contractors, Manufacturers, Supply Firms and Services joined together to consider and take action for their common problems in the Construction Industry. Established in February 1867, it is now in its 88th year.

The Exchange has 660 member firms employing thousands of workmen constructing industrial, engineering, commercial and institutional buildings in Metropolitan Toronto. Membership is held in the Canadian Construction

Toronto Builder's Exchange — continued

Association, the Toronto Board of Trade and through an International Council, liaison is maintained with many Builders Exchanges throughout Canada and the United States. It is closely allied with the National Construction Council, Ontario General Contractors Association and the Construction Safety Association.

Close contact is maintained with the Department of Labour, City Hall, Board of Education, Defence Construction (1951) Limited, Canadian National Exhibition and other public bodies. Amicable working agreements are arranged with Labour by negotiations between the Exchange and Labour Unions.

The Exchange offices are situated in its own building at 1104 Bay Street where a 30 table Plan Room is operated enabling members to review Plans and Specifications that have been made available by Architects, Engineers and Government Departments.

In its 88th year of operation, the Toronto Builders Exchange has the largest membership of any Builders Exchange in Canada, is the oldest construction organization in North America and is recognized as maintaining the finest Plan Room of its kind in this country.

A Membership List and Classified Trade Directory is published each year.

THE TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE

For the third year in succession, Toronto Stock Exchange 1954 figures eclipsed all other Exchanges on the North American continent in share activity. In addition, business on the Exchange during the year showed the highest dollar value of trading in the Exchange's 102 years.

Total values were some $1,350,000,000, exceeding the previous record of 1951 of $1,174,000,000. Volume of trading reached the figure of 775 million shares as compared with the record year of 1953 when the total was 853 millions. The year's activity was not confined to any one section of the board, almost every issue of the 1050 stocks being traded.

A contributing factor to the gains in the market trends was the new record high of dividend payments made by Canadian companies. Total disbursements during the year to shareholders were $570,288,654, a new high. Of this amount, industrials contributed $441 millions and the mines $128 millions. Also a record were the quoted market values of the 1,050 issues listed on the Exchange, the figure reaching well over $33 billions.

Industrials proved to be the strongest section of the market with the Exchange's index showing repeated new highs through the year with the

exception of June. Papers and motor shares were leaders in the industrial advance, followed by amusements, manufacturing, refining oils, financial and food issues.

Market trends during 1954 were depicted by the Exchange's four indices. The industrials opened the year at 312.23, went to a high of 384.18 and closed at 383.92. Base metal stocks opened at 140.03, went to a high of 162.22 and closed at 161.60. Gold stocks started at 67.74, went to a high of 82.50 and ended at 82.21. Western oils began 1954 at 86.71 and closed at their high for the year at 102.91.

The Quoted Value Index of the Toronto Stock Exchange for 1954 showed gains in the agricultural, amusement, construction and steel, finance, food, liquor, manufacturing, motor, refining oil, paper, retail stores, utility, golds, western oil and base metal groupings.

Toronto Stock Exchange

Total sales, 1954 — Number of shares	774,983,582
Total sales value	$1,349,697,159

TORONTO CLEARING HOUSE

Comparative Statement of Monthly Clearings for the five years ending 31st December, 1954.

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
January	1,260,720,479	2,042,046,221	1,941,841,351	2,243,325,054	2,249,635,690
February	1,076,088,731	1,764,155,265	1,646,005,948	1,832,438,960	2,382,614,211
March	1,343,302,727	2,073,119,598	1,758,288,647	2,497,278,213	2,673,906,968
April	1,370,999,226	1,821,096,557	1,930,301,294	2,101,424,536	2,478,990,705
May	1,381,120,820	2,120,679,286	2,059,415,335	2,045,518,387	2,555,241,524
June	1,943,594,942	2,161,736,614	1,901,918,924	2,193,962,501	3,242,474,466
July	1,555,496,643	1,805,693,553	2,038,131,413	2,259,436,432	2,942,793,607
August	1,395,634,894	1,896,792,910	1,721,647,262	1,816,498,859	2,663,587,767
September	1,682,291,553	1,864,102,072	1,837,907,329	1,836,225,165	2,732,058,627
October	1,760,250,037	2,093,287,477	2,010,183,043	2,128,221,694	3,808,690,376
November	2,303,385,346	2,258,025,907	2,096,376,672	2,505,686,183	3,023,321,652
December	1,894,485,282	1,937,128,891	2,187,655,407	2,415,610,399	3,301,815,585
	18,967,370,680	23,837,864,351	23,129,672,625	25,875,626,383	34,355,131,178

W. W. Duncan, *Manager.*

ALCOHOLISM RESEARCH FOUNDATION OF ONTARIO

H. David Archibald, M.S.W., Executive Director; John O. Armstrong, M.D., Medical Director; Robert R. Robinson, Director of Education.

The Alchoholism Research Foundation of Ontario, located at 9 Bedford Road in mid-town Toronto, was established in 1949 by an Act of the Ontario Legislature. Its function is (1) to conduct and promote a programme of research in alcoholism, and (2) to conduct, direct and promote programmes for (a) the treatment of alcoholics, (b) the rehabilitation of alcoholics, and (c) experimentation in methods of treating and rehabilitating alcoholics. The Foundation is also charged with the responsibility of maintaining a broad programme of public education aimed at creating understanding of alcoholism and working ultimately toward its prevention.

Although financed by the Government of Ontario, through its Department of Health, the Foundation is self-governing. All policies are set by its own Board of Trustees, which comprises 10 members and is brcadly representative of the business and professicnal community.

A Medical Advisory Board representing each of the medical faculties of the Universities in Ontario, assists the Foundation in developing its professional programme along sound lines.

At 11 Bedford Road, the Foundation operates Brookside Clinic, where in the course of a year

a 15-bed hospital provides in-patient treatment for some 500 persons suffering from alcohol addiction. Even more important to the recovery of patients with alcoholism is the out-patient department, where men and women come back time after time for assistance from clinic psychiatrists, social workers and psychologists. This follow-up treatment is a vital factor in the successful rehabilitation of patients.

Men and women of all ages and from all strata of society are referred to Brookside Clinic for treatment by their family physicians, by employers, by relatives, social agencies and, on occasion, by the courts. It is considered important to their recovery that they should be willing to assume responsibility for the moderate cost of treatment provided; and, where necessary, arrangements are made for them to pay the fee over a reasonable period of time. The services of the Foundation are available to any resident of Ontario who has a problem with alcohol and who has a genuine desire for help in solving it.

THE CANADIAN NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND

186 Beverly St., Toronto 2B. EM. 8-2331.

President: Lady Kemp.

Managing-Director: Lieut.-Col. E. A. Baker, O.B.E., M.C., Croix de Guerre, B.Ss., LL.D.

The Canadian National Institute for the Blind
— continued

General Manager: A. V. Weir.

Purpose: To ameliorate the conditions of the blind of Canada and to prevent blindness.

SERVICES TO THE BLIND

Library: 22,000 touch type books, 60,000 recorded books.

Home Teaching: Adjustment to blindness — Braille and crafts taught by blind teachers.

Employment Service: Placement in industry, Canteen and Executive positions.

Research: To transfer to the touch medium, appliances usually requiring sight.

Concessions: Theatre passes, fare reductions, etc.

Prevention: Occulist care and glasses provided for those in danger of blindness.

Recreation: Clubs, bowling leagues, summer camps and other entertainments which provide happy activities for the blind and relieve the burden of blindness.

Pre-School: Specially trained social workers assist the parents of pre-school blind children to cope with the problem, and to convey by touch and sound ideas usually learned by sight.

C.N.I.B. is a national organization serving 20,596 blind Canadians through 48 offices from coast to coast.

THE CANADIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY

Founded 1896, incorporated 1909.

Organization — National Office, 10 Provincial Divisions.

Membership — There are almost 1,500,000 members of the Canadian Red Cross Society in more than 1,300 Branches. Junior Red Cross membership totals 1,126,552 in 37,181 Branches.

An Organization of Volunteers

As a member of the worldwide organization of mercy the Canadian Red Cross works for the improvement of health, the prevention of disease and the relief of human suffering throughout the world. Many thousands of Canadians volunteer their services to assist others in need and form a ready nucleus of capable workers in every community for times of emergency.

Disaster Service

Disaster strikes without warning. The Red Cross is quick to respond with emergency food, shelter, medical care and other help when floods, fires, epidemics, etc., occur anywhere in Canada or in any part of the world.

Blood Transfusion Service

The Red Cross free National Blood Transfusion Service is operating in nine provinces. The Service aims at providing blood and blood products

for life-giving transfusions, free of charge, in all Canadian hospitals. It undertakes, too, to supply blood and blood products for the use of Canada's armed forces at home and abroad. At the request of the Department of National Health and Welfare the Canadian Red Cross Society is collecting human blood for the manufacture of gamma globulin to fight polio.

Other Services

Outpost hospitals and nursing stations in 72 frontier communities look to the health of Canada's pioneer settlers.

Veterans' Services offer lodges, libraries, films, arts and crafts instruction, visitors, transportation, comforts, etc. to veterans in hospital.

Other Red Cross services include assistance to less fortunate people overseas; treatment for crippled children in Canada; Mobile Medical and Dental Clinics; instruction in First Aid, Swimming and Water Safety and Home Nursing; Women's Work groups; Enquiry Bureau; Visiting Homemakers; Sick Room Loan Service; Highway First Aid Posts.

Toronto Branch Activities in 1954

Arts and Crafts — 12,272 projects completed in programme in four hospitals.

Blood Donor Service — Obtained 15,597 donations at 137 clinics, for the Armed Forces of Canada, for patients at Sunnybrook Hospital and Toronto Hospital, Weston, and for the production of blood fractionation products (serum albumin, fibrinogen and gamma globulin).

Disaster Services — Assisted victims of 28 minor disasters and "Hurricane Hazel".

Film Service — Operated regularly in seven hospitals and lodges.

First Aid — Sixteen instructors taught 25 classes, involving 608 enrolments.

Home Nursing — 285 persons completed course.

Hospital Services — 88 volunteers made 193,313 visits in six hospitals.

Junior Red Cross — 76,118 members in 2,257 branches.

Overseas Information — Handled 493 cases, located 105 persons in Toronto area and wrote approximately 1300 letters.

Overseas Reception — Greeted and assisted 4,713 troops, dependants, Dutch immigrants and Greek children.

Red Cross Corps — 181 Active members gave 52,458 hours of voluntary service and drove 115,787 miles, in addition to which Associate

members gave many thousands of hours during "Hurricane Hazel".

Red Cross Soldiers' Club — home for 132 veterans of South African and First and Second World Wars.

Sickroom Supply Service — 3,524 sickroom articles were lent.

Sunnybrook Red Cross Lodge — 142,308 persons served in canteen; 2,851 house guests.

Swimming and Water Safety — 152 adults and 23 children taught in classes for "Swimming for the Handicapped". Supplied 3,209 awards.

Volunteer Home Nursing Services — Gave 27,252 hours of voluntary work.

Welfare Services — Served 2,679 people, the majority of whom were veterans.

Women's Work — Made and shipped 172,853 articles to Ontario Division, National Headquarters and other Toronto Branch departments.

Toronto Branch Officers

Marshal Stearns, President.

R. B. Dale-Harris, C.A., President-Elect.

Don S. Brandt, Executive Secretary.

COMMUNITY CHEST OF GREATER TORONTO

OFFICERS FOR 1955

President, Harry H. Wilson; Vice-Presidents, George A. Marshall, Arthur V. Pigott, David M. Woods; Honourary Treasurer, John S. Kilgour; Chairman, Welfare Council Board, Arthur V. Pigott.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

Executive Director, W''liam H. Dewar; Associate Executive Director, John H. Yerger; Executive Secretary, Welfare Council, Miss Florence Philpott.

Offices — Room 906, 100 Adelaide Street west, EMpire 3-4971.

Campaign Headquarters—11 Wellington Street East, EMpire 6-4241.

The Community Chest is 68 different health and welfare agencies who have agreed to come together for the common purpose of raising money to carry on their charitable and recreational work and to distribute this money among the 68 where it will do the most good.

These 68 Red Feather agencies are independent and have their own managements and Boards of Directors. They cover every field of social welfare —children and young folk, the aged, the family, health, recreation and character-building.

Many of the 68 agencies have branches or other places of operation besides their headquarters. The total number of points of Red Feather service in Metropolitan Toronto is 120. The Community Chest makes only one appeal a year instead of 68 different campaigns.

The Community Chest is linked with the Welfare Council of Toronto and District which has a total membership of 113, including the 68 Red Feather services. The Welfare Council studies welfare conditions and recommends projects for the improvement of the whole community.

Q. — Who started the Community Chest?

A. — A group of leading citizens who decided that the Community Chest idea was the most efficient way of raising welfare dollars. It started in 1944.

Q. — How were the members chosen?

A. — They were not chosen. An invitation was extended to all qualified social service agencies. The majority said they would join. The total is now 68.

Q. — Who can be members?

A. — Any qualified welfare service which agrees: (1) Not to raise money on its own to keep its operations going. (2) To let the Citizens' Budget Committee see details of its finances

and agree to accept the Budget Committee's final recommendations.

Q. — Why are not all welfare agencies in the Chest?

A. — The Community Chest's regulations allow any qualified welfare agency to join which agree to the above conditions.

Q. — Who decides how the money is to be apportioned among the 68 agencies?

A. — The Budget Committee. It is composed of more than 120 citizens including representatives of business, labor, the professions, and women active in community work.

Q. — Who pays for publicity?

A. — The Chest does not pay for any advertising space. The newspapers give their news columns free. The radio stations and TV do not charge for time.

Q. — Does the Chest publish a financial statement?

A. — Yes. It is included in the Annual Report, printed each February. It gives an audited statement of revenue and expenditure, a balance sheet, and a list of the amounts paid to each agency. This Annual Report is available on request.

WEATHER RECORDS

FOR THE PAST TEN YEARS

The following information is supplied by the Controller of the Meteorological Service, 315 Bloor Street West, Toronto; telephone WAlnut 2-2164. For Forecasts, telephone CHerry 1-8511.

Year	Temperature					Precipitation (ins.)	Winter* Snowfall (ins.)
	Mean			Extremes			
	Jan.	July	Year	Highest	Lowest		
1945	15.0	68.5	46.3	92	–13	40.59	76.1
1946	25.9	70.1	48.1	90	–6	29.39	58.0
1947	27.3	69.3	47.3	93	0	33.36	68.0
1948	18.9	71.4	47.8	101	–12	28.44	58.9
1949	29.5	73.8	49.7	99	4	24.85	50.4
1950	31.5	68.8	46.7	88	–12	33.69	69.9
1951	27.8	70.8	48.0	90	–4	35.40	52.8
1952	27.4	73.7	48.9	94	–5	26.18	70.0
1953	29.9	71.4	50.0	100	5	27.25	18.4
1954	21.3	70.2	47.9	93	–6	33.35	53.4

* Winter snowfall includes the amount falling in the previous autumn months and is the total of all the amounts of freshly fallen snow.

Seasonal Day Degrees Below 65°F
(September 1st to May 31st)

Season	Total Day Degrees	Season	Total Day Degrees
1944-45	6937	1949-50	6778
1945-46	6755	1950-51	6413
1946-47	6749	1951-52	6615
1947-48	6933	1952-53	6214
1948-49	6116	1953-54	6336

Extremes of Temperature, Precipitation and Sunshine

Highest temperature, 105°, July 9 and 10, 1936.

Warmest day, mean temperature, 92°, July 10, 1936.

Lowest temperature, —26.5°, January 10, 1859.

Coldest day, mean temperature, —16°, February 8, 1934.

Warmest year, mean temperature, 50.0°, 1953.

Coldest year, mean temperature, 40.5°, 1875.

Heaviest rainfall in 24 hours, 3.88 inches, July 27, 1897.

Heaviest snowfall in 24 hours, 20.5 inches, December 11-12, 1944.

Greatest yearly precipitation, 50.17 inches, 1843.

Least yearly precipitation, 23.84 inches, 1933.

Greatest winter snowfall, 123.5 inches, 1869-70.

Least winter snowfall, 18.4 inches, 1952-53.

Greatest total hours of sunshine, 2,306 hours, 1900.

Least total hours of sunshine, 1,844 hours, 1942.

Weather Averages — 1954

Mean temperature — 47.9°F or 2.0° above average.

Precipitation — 33.5 inches or 1.30 inches above average.

Weather Records — continued

Snowfall for the winter 1953-1954 — 53.4 inches or 8.4 inches below average.

Sunshine — 1,956 hours, 91 hours below average.

THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

In the heart of Toronto, just west of the Parliament Buildings, is the University of Toronto, one of the greatest universities of the British Commonwealth.

The academic organization of the University is a blend of the English college system and the American faculty system. In the Faculty of Arts are four colleges: University College (the Provincial college), and three federated church supported colleges: Victoria (United Church), Trinity (Anglican), and St. Michael's (Roman Catholic).

Other divisions of the University are the Faculties of Medicine, Applied Science and Engineering, Household Science, Education, Forestry, Music, Graduate Studies, Pharmacy, and Dentistry; Schools of Hygiene, Architecture, Law, Physical and Health Education, Social Work, and Nursing; Institutes of Aerophysics, Business Administration, and Child Study; the Connaught Medical Research Laboratories, and the Department of University Extension.

Federated with the University are three theological colleges: Knox (Presbyterian), Wycliffe (Anglican), and Emmanuel (United Church). The Ontario Agricultural College and the Ontario Veterinary College at Guelph, and the Ontario College of Art are affiliated.

The University of Toronto is co-educational. More than a third of its 11,000 students take courses in the Faculty of Arts. The Royal Conservatory of Music teaches another 7,000 and the Department of University Extension offers education to more than 12,000 adults annually. Students come from more than 60 countries, and in the School of Graduate Studies students with degrees from 160 universities are enrolled.

From an economic as well as a cultural standpoint the University is one of Canada's most important institutions. The annual budget approximates $18,000,000, about two-thirds of which is paid in salaries to over 3,000 employees. Most of this is spent in Toronto on rent, taxes, household expenses and other living costs. The balance of the budget goes for equipment, supplies and other items, and is paid for the most part to industries within the City.

The University also is spending large sums with building contractors in Toronto. Most recently completed buildings are the Charles H.

Best Institute for Medical Research, opened in 1953; the Sir Daniel Residence for University College men students, and the Sigmund Samuel addition to the Library, both opened in 1954. An addition to Falconer Hall, the Women's Building, will be the last item on the construction projects financed by the Varsity Appeal (to which the City of Toronto subscribed $2,000,000).

The University has fostered research in many fields. To millions of diabetics "Toronto" stands for the daily dose of insulin which has saved their lives. Research in the engineering fields continues to afford aid to industry and the public services. Evidence of research in the Faculty of Arts is to be found in some 400 publications annually by staff members.

The University of Toronto is spread far beyond the main campus at Queen's Park. The Institute of Aerophysics, financed by a Federal Government grant, is at Downsview Airport, north of the City. Nearby is the Dufferin Division of the Connaught Medical Research Laboratories, a 145-acre farm with modern laboratory buildings and quarters for animals. Also north is the David Dunlap Observatory, whose 74-inch reflector is the fourth largest in the world.

Gull Lake Survey Camp, with 172 acres and five buildings, is 125 miles north of the campus, and in Haliburton County, 175 miles away, is the

University Forest of 17,000 acres, where forestry students do their field work in timber cruising mapping, and silviculture studies and research.

The Board of Governors

Chancellor — Samuel Beatty, Ph.D., LL.D.

Chairman — Lieut.-Col. W. E. Phillips, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., B.A.Sc., LL.D.

Vice-Chairman — Henry Borden, C.M.G., Q.C., B.A.

President — Sidney Earle Smith, Q.C., M.A., LL.B., LL.D., D.C.L., F.R.S.C.

Hon. Herbert Alexander Bruce, M.D., LL.D., F.R.C.S.

Robert Alexander Bryce, B.A.Sc.

Charles Fowler William Burns.

William Henry Clarke, B.A.

Oakley Hedley Dalgleish.

James Stuart Duncan, C.M.G.

Robert Fennell, Q.C.

Walter Lockhart Gordon, C.B.E., C.A.

Edward Johnson, C.B.E., Mus. Doc., LL.D.

Arthur Joseph Kelly, Q.C., B.A.

Philip Allan Cheyne Ketchum, M.A., B.A., B.Paed.

Gilbert A. LaBine, O.B.E.

His Excellency The Rt. Hon. Vincent Massey, C.H., M.A., LL.D., D.C.L., F.R.S.C.

Beverley Matthews, C.B.E., Q.C., B.A.
William Andrew Osbourne, B.A.Sc.
Sigmund Samuel, LL.D.
Joseph Taylor Albert Sullivan, M.B.
John Steward Donald Tory, O.B.E., Q.C., B.A., S.J.D.
Norman Currie Urguhart, C.B.E.
Orval Douglas Vaughan, B.A.Sc.
Charles Edward Higginbottom, F.C.I.S., Bursar and Secretary to the Board of Governors.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

SUMMARY OF REVENUE AND EXPENSE FOR THE YEAR 1954

Expense

General:

Debt Charges, General		$ 3,905,358
Libraries — Public		1,094,384
At Large		3,892,768
Department of Public Welfare		2,880,175
Administrative Departments:		
Assessment Dept.		
Audit Dept.	$ 232,689	
City Clerk's Dept.	341,363	
Traffic and Planning Dept.	1,266,789	
Legal Dept.	204,793	
Mayor's Office	43,240	
Personnel Dept.	63,778	

Summary of Revenue — continued

Treasury Dept.	896,258	
City Council—General	332,384	
City Council—Grants	95,925	
		3,477,219
Courts:		
General Courts and Inquests	$ 21,344	
Toronto Family Court		
Magistrates' Courts	339,593	
		360,937
Operating Departments:		
Department of Buildings		430,162
Department of Parks and Recreation		2,887,005
Fire Department		4,053,555
Health Department		2,453,717
Police Department		6,740,149
Property Department		1,474,016
Street Cleaning Department		5,464,082
Works Department		2,175,113
		$41,288,640

Special Services (Including Debt Charges):

Abattoir	$ 479,773
Airports — Island and Malton	100,060
Canadian National Exhibition	763,576

Summary of Revenue — continued

Royal Agricultural Winter Fair	88,183
The Housing Authority of Toronto	579,082
The Parking Authority of Toronto	28,125
Waterworks	4,724,551
	$ 6,763,350
Total Expenditure — City	$48,051,990
Metropolitan General Levy (City's Share)	7,089,921
Total Affecting General Rate	$55,141,911

Education: (Net Amount to be raised by Taxation)

Board of Education	$ 8,618,768	
Debt Charges	28,149	
		$ 8,646,917
Metropolitan School Levy (City's Share)		14,511,584
Separate School Board		967,417
Total Affecting School Rates		$24,125,918
Total Expenditure		$79,267,829

Summary of Revenue — continued

Revenue

General:

Administration of Justice	$ 2,154,000
Licenses	378,000
Taxation Percentages	160,000
Liquor License Fees	270,000
General Rentals	491,200
Mortgage Tax	----------
Registry Office	55,000
Land Titles Office	7,871
Toronto Housing Co.	35,280
Sundry	120,107
Payments in Lieu of Taxes	692,840
Audit Department	36,068
Department of Buildings	264,350
City Clerk's Department	7,500
Traffic and Planning Department	14,500
Department of Public Welfare	2,700
Fire Department	1,000
Health Department	242,150
Legal Department	1,200
Department of Parks and Recreation	80,400
Police Department	15,000
Property Department	35,800
Street Cleaning Department	48,000
Treasury Department	70,797
Works Department	94,465
Total — General Revenue	$ 5,278,228

Summary of Revenue — continued

Special Services:		
Abattoir — Municipal	$	575,000
Canadian National Exhibition		387,285
Royal Agricultural Winter Fair		12,000
The Housing Authority of Toronto		94,230
The Parking Authority of Toronto		28,125
Toronto Harbour Commissioners		4,257
Waterworks		5,004,005
Total—Special Services Revenue	$	6,104,902
Metropolitan Corporation—Recoveries contra to City's Expenditure	$	1,708,230
Total — Revenue Other Than Taxation		$13,091,360
Province of Ontario:		
Highways Subsidy — (Maintenance Account)	$	400,000
Grant re Fire Protection Service		27,669
Grant re Police Protection Service		48,429
Grant re Children's Aid—City Wards		8,630
Grant re Home for Aged (Metro 1954)		
Surplus brought forward from 1953		1,982,211
		$15,558,299
Taxation (Net)		63,709,530
Total Revenue		$79,267,829

TAXATION, ASSESSMENT AND POPULATION, 1945-1955

Year	Population	Assessment		Tax Rate in Mills			(a) General and Education Tax Levy		
		Amount	Per Capita	General	School P.S.S.	Total	Levy	Per Capita	Year
		$	$	Mills	Mills	Mills	$	$	
1945	681,802	(b) 953,089,248	1,398	21.70	9.75	31.45	28,602,539	41.95	1945
1946	696,555	961,374,902	1,380	24.70	9.45	34.15	31,186,870	44.77	1946
1947	695,302	977,996,375	1,407	26.70	11.40	38.10	35,441,018	50.97	1947
1948	670,035	998,616,897	1,490	26.60	11.90	38.50	36,555,374	54.56	1948
1949	673,104	1,370,730,908	2,036	20.60	9.90	30.50	40,939,991	60.82	1949
1950	667,487	1,385,547,612	2,076	22.75	10.55	33.30	44,709,035	66.98	1950
1951	653,499	1,415,631,585	2,166	26.25	13.05	39.30	54,252,397	83.02	1951
1952	667,364	1,444,021,962	2,157	27.75	14.05	41.80	59,022,026	88.44	1952
1953	665,502	1,480,422,660	2,225	26.70	14.60	41.30	59,988,401	90.14	1953
1954	682,415	1,508,328,575	2,210	27.40	16.10	43.50	(c) 64,207,382	94.09	1954
1955	(c) 683,000	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	1955

(a) After graded allowances on account of General Rates re dwellings assessed at $4,000.00 and under in 1945-1949 and $4,400.00 and under thereafter and also exclusive of Levy for Ratepayer's Share of Local Improvements.

(b) 1945-1952 Assessments include additions under Section 51 of The Assessment Act (Statutes of Ontario, 1951, Chap. 4, Sec. 3).

(c) Estimated.

(d) Figures not available (as of March 18, 1955).

Summary of Debenture Debt December 31st, 1954

(Exclusive of Debenture Debt assumed by the Metropolitan Corporation)

Service	Debt Outstanding December 31/54
General:	
City Buildings	$ 807,000.00
Civic Square	1,950,000.00
Fire Protection	365,000.00
Garbage Disposal	2,133,000.00
Highways — In City	4,665,556.63
Outside City	441,000.00
Hospitals — Building Grants	1,036,000.00
Libraries — Public	808,000.00
Local Improvements — City's share	1,053,813.99
Miscellaneous	3,438,000.00
Parks and Recreation	4,870,000.00
Pension Plan—Civic Employees	3,882,000.00
Police Stations	440,000.00
Sewage System	1,963,560.47
Total	$27,852,931.09
Education	$ Nil

(All School Debenture Debt outstanding as at December 31, 1953, was assumed by the Metropolitan Corporation.)

Summary of Debenture Debt — continued

Revenue-Producing and Specially Rated Debt —	
Abattoir	$ 173,000.00
Airports — Municipal	295,000.00
C.N.E. Buildings	4,789,000.00
Housing Authority of Toronto	10,572,000.00
Local Improvements — Ratepayers' share	1,719,500.28
Parking Authority of Toronto	1,400,000.00
Toronto Hydro-Electric System	9,030,000.00
Waterworks	416,145.32
Total	$28,394,645.60
Grand Total	$56,247,576.69

Net Debenture Debt

General:			
Gross Debt — Instalment Debentures		$ 27,852,931.09	
Less:			
Instalment Debt Redemption Funds		173,000.00	
			$ 27,679,931.09
Education			Nil
			$ 27,679,931.09
Revenue-Producing and Specially-Rated Gross Debt (Instalment Debt with exception of $880,000.00 S.F. Plan Debentures)		$ 28,394,645.60	
Less:			
Full Sinking Fund against Toronto Hydro-Electric System S.F. Plan Debt	$880,000.00		
Instalment Debt — Redemption Funds	271,623.99		
		$ 1,151,623.99	
			27,243,021.61
			$ 54,922,952.70

WATER RATES

Rates charged on a flat-rate basis are payable semi-annually.

The City is divided into five districts one of which is payable in each of the months January through May, and again in July through November.

Scale of General Water Rates

Schedule A

Dwelling houses: 65 cents per room per annum, subject to a minimum charge of $2.00 per annum.

Rooming-houses: $1.15 per room per annum.

Schedule B

Factories, office buildings, stores, garages, warehouses, and similar places of business: $2.00 for each flat per annum. "Flat" is defined as being each floor or part thereof of a place of business, or a place of business separately occupied on one floor of a building.

Private hospitals, rest homes, schools, fraternity houses, clubs, hotels, and similar places: $1.15 per room per annum.

The following rates per annum are in addition to the above-mentioned rates:

	Dwelling House	Other
Basins — Each	$1.25	$2.50
Baths — Each	1.25	2.50
Shower Baths — Not attached to bath-tub, each	1.25	2.50
Sinks — Each	1.25	2.50
Urinals — Self-acting, each	1.50	3.00
Not self-acting, each	6.25	12.50
Water Closets:		
Self-acting, each	2.00	4.00
Not self-acting, each	6.50	13.00
Laundry Tubs:		
For pair of tubs (in one fixture)	1.25	2.50
For single or additional tub, each	.75	1.25

Schedule C provides rates in addition to the foregoing in respect of a variety of fixtures.

Meter Rates

Meter rates are payable quarterly in the months of January, April, July and October.

The charge for water supplied on meter measurement is 15¾ cents per 1,000 gallons with a reduction to 14½ cents per 1,000 gallons for consumption in excess of 50,000,000 gallons in each quarter year, with a further reduction to 13¾ cents for consumption in excess of 75,000,000 gallons.

There is a minimum charge of $2.50 per quarter year.

Discount

A discount of 10% is allowed when payment is received within the prescribed period, and applies to all accounts except those for water supplied to the Island, or for water used without permission.

No charge is made for the use of a garden hose or lawn sprinkler where rates are paid on the flat-rate basis, but there are restricted hours for use.

Water Rates at Toronto Island

Water supplied other than by meter measurement is charged at the same rates as are in force in the City except that the minimum charge for each half-year period shall be $5.00, and shall become due in each year on the first day of May for the half-year period ending on the

thirty-first day of the following October, and on the first day of November for the half-year period ending on the thirtieth day of the following April.

Information

Full information may be obtained regarding water rates at Room 103, Main Floor; and for metered accounts, Room 101, Main Floor, City Hall. Telephone EM. 6-8411, Local 324, for general information and Local 322 for information regarding meter accounts.

LICENSES

Licenses required under the By-laws enacted by the City Council and by the Board of Commissioners of Police, with the under-noted exceptions, are issued by the Treasury Department, City Hall. For information as to the procedure to be followed, and for application forms, and schedule of fees, apply at Room 105-A, City Hall.

The Department of Buildings, City Hall Annex, 465 Bay Street, receives applications and fees required for Elevator and Dry Cleaning Licenses, and for licenses relating to the operation of Cleaning and Pressing establishments.

Dog licenses are now being issued by the Toronto Humane Society, 11 Wellesley Street

West, on behalf of the Corporation of the City of Toronto.

License Fees

Some licenses are issued under authority of City Council while others are issued under authority of the Board of Commissioners of Police.

All licenses expire on December 31st, except the following:

License	Expiry Date
Bicycle	March 31st
Bicycle or Tricycle Livery	March 31st
Coal or Coke Dealer and Fuel Oil	April 30th
Journeyman Electrician	April 30th
Master Electrician	April 30th
Old Gold	May 31st
Second Hand Shop	May 31st
Second Hand Junk Yard	May 31st
Second Hand Dealer	May 31st
Second Hand Books	May 31st
Salvage Collector	May 31st
Lodging House	Sept. 30th
Shoe Repair Shop	May 31st
Shoe Shine Shop	May 31st

Any information concerning Licenses may be obtained from the License Office, Room 105-A, City Hall.

HANDY FACTS ABOUT TORONTO

DECEMBER, 1954

Altitude —	
Above sea level (New York City)	268 ft.
Mean Level of Lake Ontario	247 ft.
Above lake level	21 ft.
Area —	
Land — sq. miles	34.96
Water — sq. miles	5.67
Assessment — (see Taxation)	
Buildings —	
Total value of building and other structures for which permits were issued in 1954	$86,204,086.00
Number of permits issued	8,079
Number of buildings and structures erected	8,406

(Additional Building Statistics, see pages, 84-85)

Canadian National Exhibition —	
Attendance — 1954	2,820,000
Record all time One Day Attendance 1951	296,500
Value of buildings and plant (approx.)	$50,000,000.00
Dates 1955 — August 26th to September 10th, incl. (excluding Sundays)	

City Hall —

Foundation stone laid	1891
Total cost	$2,500,000.00
Height of tower	300 ft.

(Clearing House Statistics, see page 178)

Election Data —

Number of electors	344,421
Number who voted December 6th, 1954	122,087 (35.45%)

(See page 55 for Additional Election Data)

Employees —

Fire Department	893
Police Department (all ranks)	1,536
Other Depts. (perm. and temp.)	5,071
Total	7,500

(Fire Data, see page 107)

Harbour —

Total number of vessels entering and leaving port in 1954	4,986
Total tonnage, cargo entering and leaving port	4,784,937

This is an all time tonnage record.

Entrance and clearance of vessels engaged in direct overseas business	702

Handy Facts About Toronto — continued

History of City —
Fortified Post — 1750.
Incorporated as City — March 6th, 1834.

Homes (1952) —

Occupied by owners		88,206
Occupied by tenants		22,411
Vacant, unfinished and uninhabitable		781
		111,398
	No. Living Units	
Apartment Houses (977)	16,272	
Apartments over stores	13,280	
Duplexes, triplexes	13,819	
		43,371
Grand total, number of living units		154,769

Housing —

Regent Park Housing Project:	
No. of Units completed	761
No. under construction	480
Further contracts to be awarded 1955	48
Total No. of new units	1,289
No. to be completed in 1955	480
Last building to be completed in 1956	48

Land — Net cost to the City of Toronto	$ 1,600,000.00
Construction — Net cost to Authority	$11,700,000.00
Estimated Net Total Cost	$13,300,000.00

Licenses Issued during 1954 —	Number
Moving picture theatres	104
Dogs	22,225
Bicycles	19,579
Public Halls	91

Parking —	
No. of curb parking meters	2,700
Meter revenue 1954	$343,539
No. of off-street parking lots operated by Parking Authority	10
No. of revenue cars parked on these lots in 1954	317,000

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

The following is a summary of the facilities provided in the Park System: —

Equipped Playgrounds (including 22 wading pools)	122
Baseball Fields	74
Cricket Fields	10
Football Fields	41
Lacrosse Courts	1
Horseshoe Pitches (26 courts)	3
Tennis Courts	208

Handy Facts About Toronto — continued

Bowling Greens		33
Skating Rinks (Natural)		60
Hockey Rinks (Natural)		41
Skating and Hockey Rinks (Artificial)		10
Bathing Stations		6
Boating Stations		3
Fieldhouses		55
Running Tracks		3
Picnic Areas (accomodation for over 100 persons each)		107
Outdoor Basket Court		1
Aquatic Courses		2
Outdoor Volleyball Courts		2
Swimming Pools — Outdoor		1
Indoor		1
Acreage (land and water)		2148.35
Park Areas (total number)		133
Summer Playgrounds		122
Number located on Park Areas	40	
Number located on School Areas	60	
Wading Pools in Parks	22	
Winter Playgrounds		69
Number located in School Buildings	60	
Number located in Park Centres	7	
Registered Attendance, (Children) Winter — Summer		63,613
Total Attendance		1,611,276

Community Centres		33
Number located in School Buildings	31	
Registration	22,954	
Total Attendance	473,861	
Swimming Classes in School Buildings		24
Total Registration	6,380	
Total Attendance	53,749	

The trees upon the streets of the City, as well as those in the parks, are under the care of the Department of Parks and Recreation. During the year 1954, 1,433 trees upon the streets were removed and 7,310 were pruned.

Population	682,415

Postal Revenue, etc. —	
Total from Greater Toronto area in 1954 exceeds	$25,500,000.00
Average number of pieces of mail handled daily at Toronto exceeds	5,000,000

Refuse Collection and Disposal —	
Ashes, garbage and rubbish collected annually	500,000 tons
Number of buildings from which collections are effected	136,000
Number of collection calls per annum	14,100,000

Cost per collection per building	20c
Cost per capita	$4.20

Regent Park Housing Project — *(see Housing)*

SCHOOLS

BOARD OF EDUCATION SCHOOLS

	DAY SCHOOL			NIGHT SCHOOL	
	No. of Schools	No. of Teachers	Av. Daily Attendance	No. of Teachers	Av. Daily Attendance
Public	89	2,055	54,794	6	119
Collegiate Institutes	10	370	8,354	68	334
Technical	4	279	4,346	566	2,315
Handicraft	3	46	618	-----	-----
High Schools of Commerce	4	148	3,115	341	3,179

Value of Buildings Sites and Equipment at December 31st, 1954 —

Public Schools	$28,509,719.17
Collegiate Institutes	11,298,763.83
Technical and Handicraft Schools	10,237,368.91
High Schools of Commerce	3,603,274.49
Central Administration	1,876,855.99
Total	$55,525,982.39

METROPOLITAN SEPARATE SCHOOL BOARD SCHOOLS

Number of schools	50
Number of teachers	570
Average daily attendance	23,000

Street Lights —

Number of lights, public streets and parks	33,343

Sewers —

Total mileage —	
(Combined sanitary and storm)	699.51
Storm	82.55

Streets, etc., Mileage —

Street (miles)	583.6	(paved 560.9)
Lanes (miles)	157.5	(paved 63.8)
Sidewalks (miles)	936.45	

85.4 miles of streets are Metro roads.

Taxation and Assessments —

(Subject to adjustment for tax rate purposes)

Total assessment real property	$1,267,823,784
Total business assessment	248,267,865
Grand Total	$1,516,091,649

Total assessed value of exempt properties	$ 271,416,871 (not incl. above)

Total assessed value of dwellings exempt from general taxation under Partial Exemption By-law	$ 72,944,803
(included in total assessment above)	

Tax Rate not available at date of issue of Handbook.

Telephones —

Number in City exchanges, December 31st, 1954	434,304
Number in local calling area	525,075
Daily local calls, 1954 (peak period)	3,866,605
Daily outgoing, incoming and through long distance calls, 1954 (average business day)	116,829
Number of exchanges, local calling area, 1954	46
Number of employees	7,573
Number of vehicles	700

Toronto Stock Exchange —

Total sales, 1954 — Number of shares	774,983,582
Total sales value	$1,349,697,159

Transportation

Public Transportation (Metropolitan System) —

Total passengers carried in 1954	320,249,800
Total miles operated	40,556,851

Vehicles owned:	
Electric street cars	888
Trolley coaches	140
Motor buses and coaches	683
Subway cars	104
Miles of route:	
Street car track	214.7
Trolley coach	22.9
Motor bus	189.0
Subway track	13.3
Number of employees	6,100

5 ferry boats carried 1,674,276 passengers to Toronto Islands in 1954.

Traffic Control — *(see also Parking)*	
Number of automatic signals	274
Arterial stop signs (estimated)	7,070
Number of street name signs	11,341
Number of flashing signals	57
Number of interconnected traffic signals	158
University of Toronto —	
Enrolment	11,059
Teaching staff (approx.)	1,600
Vital Statistics (Toronto residents) —	
Deaths — all ages, 1954	7,493
Crude rate per 1,000 population	11.0

Handy Facts About Toronto — continued

Average age at death — all ages	64.6
Excluding 0-4 years	66.9
Infants 0-1 years	360
Rate per 1,000 births	23.7
Maternal	9
Rate per 1,000 births	0.6
Tuberculosis	63
Rate per 100,000 population	9.2

Diphtheria — Cases, 2; Deaths, Nil.
Typhoid Fever — Cases, 7; Deaths, Nil.
Scarlet Fever — Cases, 540; Deaths, Nil.
Whooping Cough — Cases, 706; Deaths, 1.
Poliomyelitis — Cases, 29; Deaths, Nil.

Births —	
Residents	15,155
Rate per 1,000 population	22.2

Water —	
Consumed in City and supplied adjoining Municipalities (Imp. gal.)	36,086,990,000
Consumption per inhabitant of City daily (Imp. gal.)	149
Meters, number in service	8,918
Miles of mains — domestic	684.426
High Pressure Fire System	17.498
Hydrants, number (including high pressure fire systems)	8,640

Weather Records (see pages 189-190)

Casa Loma, Toronto

APPENDIX

MUNICIPAL DIRECTORY

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KEY

(c) appointed by City Council.

(BC) appointed by City Council on nomination of Board of Control.

(B) appointed by Board of Control.

(BE) appointed by Board of Education.

(cc) appointed by County Council.

(D) appointed by Dominion Government.

(DD) appointed by Dominion Government on nomination of Board of Trade.

(E) Representative of Employees.

(H) appointed by Heads of Departments.

(O) appointed by Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario.

Date after Names — *End of Term.*

CITY COUNCIL 1955

NAME First Address Business, Second Address Residence with telephone numbers.

Mayor

PHILLIPS, Nathan, Q.C.

Mayor's Office:
Room 207, City Hall — EM. 6-8411

Controllers

BRAND, Ford G.

(Vice-Chairman, Board of Control and President of Council)
Board of Control Office, Rm. 208, City Hall — EM. 6-8411
114 Park Home Avenue, Willowdale.

BALFOUR, David A.

68 Lombard Street — EM. 4-9404
407 Walmer Road — WA. 1-9880

BELYEA, Roy E.

Board of Control Office, Rm. 208, City Hall — EM. 6-8411
1002 Bathurst Street — LA. 1157
70 Arjay Crescent, Willowdale — MO. 2926

CORNISH, F. Joseph, Q.C.

372 Bay Street — EM. 3-6406
52 Inglewood Drive — HU. 9-2420

Aldermen

Ward			
1	ALLEN, Wm. R.		
	62 Richmond St. West	EM. 6-9254	
	36 Bowmore Road	RI. 4505	
1	WATERS, Kenneth G.		
	445 Danforth Avenue	GE. 0980	
	48 Jackman Avenue	GE. 9002	
2	DENNISON, Wm.		
	543 Jarvis Street	WA. 1-3434	
	23 Pricefield Road	WA. 1-5253	
2	ROXBOROUGH, Edgar L.		
	17 Davenport Road	WA. 2-2143	
	6 Kingsmere Road	HU. 9-0484	
3	PHILLIPS, Howard A., Q.C.		
	111 Richmond Street West	EM. 3-2045	
3	MacVICAR, John A.		
	80 Richmond Street W.	EM. 8-6613	
	126 Chatham Avenue	GE. 7994	
4	GROSSMAN, Allan		
	325 Rosemary Road	MA. 2884	
4	ORLIFFE, Herbert		
	62 Richmond Street W.	EM. 3-7721	
	101 Hillsdale Avenue W.	HU. 9-2862	

5	GIVENS, Philip G.	
	229 Yonge Street	EM. 6-5889
	39 Hector Avenue	LL. 4137
5	GOULD, Jos. M.	
	347 Bay Street	EM. 8-6332
	30 Kelway Boulevard	HU. 1-1791
6	CLIFTON, W. FRANK	
	313 Brock Avenue	ME. 5719
	717 Eglinton Avenue West	OR. 5719
6	ROBINSON, Mrs. May	
	13 Rosemount Avenue	LL. 6724
7	DAVIDSON, Wm. C., Q.C.	
	6 Adelaide Street East	EM. 4-1459
	75 Oakmount Road	RO. 9-6505
7	KUCHEREPA, John W., M.D.	
	268 High Park Avenue	RO. 2-3453
8	HODGINS, Alex.	
	15 Wellington Street E.	EM. 8-7601
	5 Firstbrook Road	OX. 4-9649
8	SUMMERVILLE, Donald D.	
	2094 Danforth Avenue	OX. 4-4400
	16 Briardale Boulevard	OX. 4-9162

9 NEWMAN, Mrs. Jean D.
65 Rochester Avenue MO. 5901

9 REILLY, Leonard M.
639 Yonge Street WA. 1-5101
261 Cortleigh Boulevard MO. 6231

CITY COUNCIL — Meets every alternate Monday afternoon at 2.00 o'clock (except during summer vacation).

BOARD OF CONTROL — Meets every Wednesday morning at 9.30 o'clock. Deputations are heard at 10.00 o'clock on alternate Wednesdays (week preceding Council Meeting).

STANDING COMMITTEES OF CITY COUNCIL

His Worship the Mayor is ex officio a member of all Committees and Board of Health.

Committee on Works

Ald. Reilly,	Chr.	Alderman	Hodgins
Controller	Brand	"	Kucherepa
Alderman	Clifton	"	MacVicar
"	Gould	"	Roxborough
"	Grossman	"	Waters

Meets Wednesday (week of Council Meeting) 2.15 p.m.

Committee on Property

Ald. Dennison,	Chr.	Alderman	Newman
Controller	Belyea	"	Phillips
Alderman	Allen	"	Orliffe
"	Davidson	"	Robinson
"	Givens	"	Summerville

Meets Wednesday (week of Council Meeting) 2.00 p.m.

Committee on Traffic and Legislation

Ald. Kucherepa	Chr.	Alderman	Grossman
Controller	Cornish	"	Phillips
Alderman	Allen	"	Reilly
"	Dennison	"	Robinson
"	Givens	"	Summerville

Meets Thursday (week of Council Meeting) 2.00 p.m.

Committee on Public Welfare

Ald. Robinson	Chr.	Alderman	Hodgins
Controller	Balfour	"	MacVicar
Alderman	Davidson	"	Newman
"	Dennison	"	Orliffe
"	Gould	"	Waters

Meets Wednesday (week of Council Meeting) 11.00 a.m.

Committee on Parks and Exhibitions

Ald. Orliffe	Chr.	Alderman	Hodgins
Controller	Belyea	"	MacVicar
Alderman	Clifton	"	Newman
"	Davidson	"	Roxborough
"	Gould	"	Waters

Meets Thursday (week of Council Meeting) 2.15 p.m.

Local Board of Health

Ald. Givens	Chr.	His Worship the Mayor	
Alderman	Kucherepa	(ex officio)	
"	Newman	Medical Officer of Health	
		(ex officio)	

Dr. C. C. Goldring, 155 College Street, EM. 8-7661.
Dr. Kendal Bates, 519 Jarvis Street, RA. 3488.

Meets Tuesday (week of Council Meeting) 11.00 a.m.

Secretaries of City Council, Board of Control, Standing Committees, Local Board of Health and Special Committees, at the Department of the City Clerk, Room 209 City Hall, EM. 6-8411.

COMMITTEES APPOINTED BY THE COUNCIL

Advisory Personnel Committee

(B) **Con. Brand,** Chr.
(E) Wm. T. Sanders
(E) Wm. J. Othen
(E) E. Priestly
(H) Commissioner of Street Cleaning
(H) City Clerk
(H) City Auditor

Secretary at Office of Director of Personnel.

Civic Employees Pension Committee

(BC) **Ald. Hodgins,** Chr.
(E) John C. Milne
R. C. Baird
R. R. Gillespie
(E) K. Hancock

Committee of Adjustment Re Zoning By-law

Judge T. Herbert Barton (1-58), Chr.

Geo. A. Lister (1-57)
K. S. Gillies (1-56)

Secretary — Howard Garnett, Property Department, City Hall.

Conference Re Allocation of Space in City Hall and Other Civic Buildings

(B) **Con. Brand,** Chr.
(B) Controller Balfour
(B) Commissioner of Property
(B) Commissioner of Buildings
(B) Controller Cornish
(B) Controller Belyea

Secretary at Office of City Clerk.

Housing Authority of Toronto

(BC) **Con. D. A. Balfour,** Chr. (5-56)
(BC) Ald. K. G. Waters (5-56)
(BC) Mrs. H. L. Luffman (5-56)
(BC) William C. Dies (5-56)
(BC) C. J. Woolsey (5-56)

Secretary — Harry Matson, Room 333, City Hall, EM. 6-8411, Local 534.

Housing Manager — F. E. Dearlove, 415 Gerrard St. E., EM. 3-7453.

Parking Authority of Toronto

Ralph C. Day, Chr. (6-55)
Alfred Ward (6-55)
John F. Ellis (6-55)

Executive Assistant and Traffic Engineer — John R. Walker.

Office — 414 Bay Street, EM. 6-8411, Local 409.

Smoke Abatement Advisory Board

Prof. E. A. Allcut, Chr.
W. J. Longeway
C. J. Sayeau
J. S. Stauffer
F. D. Tolchard
Chairman of Property Committee
Commissioner of Property

Secretary at Office of City Clerk.

Committees of Council — continued

Toronto City Planning Board

(BC) **J. P. Maher,** Chr. (12-55)
Nathan Phillips, Q.C., Mayor, Vice-Chr.

(BC) E. W. Bickle (12-55)

(BC) C. J. Woolsey (12-57)

(BC) R. A. Stapells (12-57)

(BC) Mrs. H. L. Luffman (12-56)

(BC) Harold Menzies (12-56)

Controller Balfour (substitute for Mayor)

Executive Director and Secretary-Treasurer — M. B. M. Lawson, 10th Floor, City Hall Annex, EM. 6-8411.

Toronto Civic Historical Committee

Chas. R. Sanderson, Chr.
H. R. Alley
Con. R. E. Belyea
T. Wilbur Best
W. H. Bosley
F. C. Hamilton
T. A. Reed
C. H. J. Snider
G. W. Spragge
Mackenzie Waters
E. L. Weaver, Q.C.
J. O. Woodhouse
Chairman, Committee on Parks and Exhibitions

Secretary-Director — J. A. McGinnis.

Office — Old Fort York, EM. 6-6127.

Toronto Fire Department Superannuation and Benefit Fund

(BC) **Con. David A. Balfour,** Chr.
City Treasurer
City Solicitor
(E) Thomas Kendall
(E) James W. Thomson
(E) Charles Chambers
Chief of Fire Dept.

The Toronto Police Benefit Fund

(E) **P.C. Thomas W. Wakley,** Chr.
(BC) Con. Cornish, Vice-Chr.
City Treasurer
City Solicitor
(E) P.C. Arthur Keay
(E) P.C. Harold W. Anthony
(E) P.C. William F. McDonald

BOARDS, COMMISSIONS, ETC.

Board of Education

Ward

1 Stanley J. Fenwick, 9 Hubbard Blvd.
(Deceased April 17, 1955)
William Lang, 47 Riverdale Ave.

2 B. Michael Grayson, Room 602, 330 Bay St.
Rev. J. V. Mills, 21 Harcroft Road.

3 Alan R. Campbell, 73 Heath St. W.
Mrs. J. Isabel Ross, 176 Forman Ave.

4 J. Sydney Midanik, 336 Walmer Road.
Percy G. Might, 231 Spadina Road.

5 Harold Menzies, 867 Bloor St. W.
Mrs. Edna Ryerson, 120 Benson Ave.

6 Mrs. Irene McBrien, 1447 King St. W.
M. D. Morton, 19 Rowland St.

7 W. H. Male, Q.C., 601, 85 Richmond St. W.
Mrs. Mary Temple (Chairman), 264 Kennedy Ave.

8 Gordon F. Ferguson, 103 Wineva Ave.
Thomas A. Wardle, 67 Rivercourt Blvd.

9 Miss Margaret E. Perney, Q.C., 89 Brookdale Ave.
Roy C. Sharp, Suite 905, 50 King St. W.

Representatives of Separate School Supporters

William J. Daly Michael L. Doyle, Q.C.

C. H. R. Fuller, Business Administrator and Secretary-Treasurer.

C. C. Goldring, Director of Education.

D. Hillis Osborne, Q.C., Solicitor.

Administration Building — 155 College St., EM. 8-7661.

Board of Commissioners of Police

Nathan Phillips, Q.C., Mayor, Chr.
Judge Ian M. Macdonell
Magistrate J. W. McFadden, Q.C.

Secretary — Martin M. Kelso, Q.C., Room 59, City Hall. EM. 6-8411.

Board of Trade

David M. Woods, President
A. J. Little, 1st Vice-President
J. F. Ellis, 2nd Vice-President
Geo. H. Baillie, Honorary Treasurer
Courtland Elliott, Immediate Past President

COUNCIL
(Board of Trade)

George M. Black, Jr.
R. J. Blacker
J. T. Bryden
G. Allan Burton
G. Arthur Dew
Lewis J-B. Forbes
Sydney Hermant
W. H. Kyle
Clifton H. Lane, Q.C.
F. H. Marani
G. A. Marshall
B. E. Mercer
R. H. Metcalfe
Thos. G. McCormack
Robt. D. Poupore
J. Samuel Roberts
G. H. Sheppard
Walter S. Tomenson
W. E. Williams

General Manager — J. W. Wakelin

Secretary — G. H. Stanford

Special Advisor — F. D. Tolchard

Offices — Mezzanine Floor, King Edward Hotel, EM. 4-9161.

Bureau of Municipal Research

Edwin A. Jarrett, President
R. C. Berkinshaw, Vice-Pres.
D. W. Lang, Q.C., Vice-Pres.
H. K. Macintosh, Hon. Treasurer
Lewis A. Winter, Dep. Hon. Treasurer
Thomas G. Rogers, Past President

Director and Secretary — Eric Hardy.

Assistant Director — Dr. George M. Hougham

Office — 32 Isabella Street, WA. 1-5444.

Canadian Manufacturers' Association

J. A. Calder, President

T. A. Rice, 1st Vice-President
J. N. T. Bulman 2nd Vice-President
General Manager — J. C. Whitelaw, Q.C.
General Secretary — E. G. Reburn

Offices — 1404 Montreal Trust Building, EM. 3-7261.

Ontario Division — W. A. Osbourne, Chairman; G. C. Bernard, Manager.

Toronto Branch — L. M. Archibald, Chairman; G. C. Bernard, Manager.

Canadian National Exhibition

J. A. Northey, Hon. President

Wm. A. Harris, President

F. T. Walsh, 1st Vice-President

Harry I. Price, 2nd Vice-President

Boards, Commissions, etc. — continued

LIFE DIRECTORS

J. A. Scythes
R. C. Berkinshaw
Col. K. R. Marshall
J. A. Northey

HONORARY LIFE DIRECTORS

John Westren
Dr. R. M. Jenkins
A. A. Macdonald
Elwood A. Hughes

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
SEC. "A" (CITY COUNCIL AND MUNICIPALITY)

Nathan Phillips, Q.C., Mayor

Con. D. A. Balfour
Con. Roy E. Belyea
W. H. Bosley
Ald. Wm. R. Allen
Ald. Joseph M. Gould
Ald. Allan Grossman
W. B. Lewis
Ald. John A. MacVicar
Ald. Kenneth G. Waters

SEC. "B" (GENERAL MANUFACTURERS AND LIBERAL ARTS SECTION)

Thos. E. Boyce
J. P. Coyle
W. P. Freyseng
H. H. Lawson
A. F. MacArthur
T. A. Rice
F. G. Rolph
H. M. Turner
Fred T. Walsh
Mackenzie Waters

SEC. "C" (AGRICULTURAL SECTION)

Percy Bone
John Bull
J. Elliot Cottrelle
Kenneth E. Deacon
J. M. Fraser
Willliam A. Harris
George C. Hendrie
J. J. E. McCague
Harry I. Price
George Rodanz

General Manager — H. E. McCallum.

Secretary — R. J. Dixon.

General Offices — Exhibition Park, EM. 6-7551.

Royal Agricultural Winter Fair

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

P. L. Whytock, Honorary President

S. G. Bennett, President

Lt.-Col. S. C. Bate, Vice-President

Geo. T. Bell
C. F. W. Burns
Edgar G. Burton
Hon. G. Peter Campbell
E. M. Carroll
J. Harold Crang
F. C. Fletcher
Ross Gillespie
J. Grant Glassco
George W. Henry
John W. McKee
J. A. Northey
Gordon F. Perry
W. J. Russell

General Manager — C. S. McKee.

Secretary — James R. Johnston.

Offices — Royal Coliseum, Exhibition Park, EM. 8-3081.

Toronto Convention and Tourist Association Inc.

Nathan Phillips, Q.C., Mayor, Honorary President

T. E. Lloyd, Pres. — E. J. Shipp, Vice-Pres.

A. P. MacKinnon, Vice-Pres.

General Manager — Clarke Todd.

Office — Room 509, 30 Bloor St. W., WA. 3-9874-5.

The Toronto Harbour Commissioners

(BC) **W. H. Bosley,** (6-57), Chr.

(D) Dr. M. D. Kinsella — (BC) Charles S. Morrow (6-57)

(BC) George A. Wilson (6-57) — (DD) F. D. Tolchard

General Manager and Secretary — E. B. Griffith.

Harbour Master — H. J. Snelgrove.

Comptroller — T. Graydon.

Offices — 60 Harbour Street, EM. 4-1451.

Toronto Humane Society

W. G. Fraser Grant, Q.C., President

City Council Representative — Alderman Givens

General Manager — Col. E. George Reade, 11 Wellesley St. W., WA. 2-1191.

Toronto Hydro-Electric System

(BC) **Bertram Merson,** Chairman (10-56)

(O) John McMechan, Vice-Chairman

Nathan Phillips, Q.C., Mayor

General Manager — H. J. MacTavish.

Assistant General Manager and Secretary — J. S. McGregor.

Offices — 14 Carlton Street. EM. 3-2261.

Toronto Industrial Commission

C. L. Burton, Honorary President

R. C. Berkinshaw, President

Vice-Presidents:

E. G. Burton Wm. Park N. P. Petersen

Other Directors:

Nathan Phillips, Q.C., Mayor

W. E. P. Duncan
G. M. Grant
H. J. MacTavish
H. E. McCallum
J. A. Northey
J. A. Scythes
G. H. Sheppard
F. D. Tolchard
G. P. Wilbur

Secretary-Treasurer and General Manager — W. A. Willson.

Offices — Canada Permanent Building, 320 Bay Street, EM. 8-1616.

Toronto Public Library Board

John E. Corcoran, Q.C., Chairman

(c) Controller David A. Balfour

(c) Albert G. Cranham (12-57)

(c) Mrs. John W. Falkner (12-56)

Mrs. H. E. McCullagh

Newman F. Mallon

Mrs. Peter Sandiford

(c) Albert Taylor (12-55)

Chief Librarian — Charles R. Sanderson.

Deputy — R. D. Hilton Smith.

Offices — Central Library Building, corner College and St. George Streets. WA. 2-1151.

Toronto Traffic Conference

H. H. Bishop, Chairman

J. C. Angus
E. A. Bottrill
H. R. Burton
R. W. Buyers
Chief Constable John Chisholm
Samuel Cass
C. Edwards
W. B. Hastings
W. F. Irvin
Ald. J. W. Kucherepa
Chas. LaFerle
Col. W. B. G. Reynolds
Ald. Summerville
H. W. Tate
J. R. Walker

Secretary — c/o Toronto Board of Trade, King Edward Hotel, Toronto 1.

Toronto Traffic Safety Council

Nathan Phillips, Q.C., Mayor, Chairman

Con. F. Joseph Cornish, Q.C., Vice-Chr.	W. B. Reynolds
R. A. Stapells	H. Cassells
W. A. Bryce	Inspector R. Kerr
W. Cockburn	F. T. Walsh
H. E. Cavell	Mrs. F. Jonas
	H. R. Burton

Director — Charles F. Pearsall, 1170 Bay Street. WA. 4-8776.

Toronto and Suburban Separate School Board

(See under Metropolitan Toronto, page 256)

Toronto Transit Commission

(See under Metropolitan Toronto, page 258)

Toronto and York Planning Board

(See under Metropolitan Toronto, page 257)

Toronto and York Roads Commission

(See under Metropolitan Toronto, page 258)

REPRESENTATIVES OF CITY COUNCIL ON HOSPITAL AND OTHER BOARDS, 1955

ART GALLERY — Controller Belyea and Aldermen Davidson, Orliffe, Hodgins and Roxborough.

CANADIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY, TORONTO BRANCH — Controller Brand and Alderman Robinson.

CATHOLIC CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY — Controller Balfour and Alderman Allen.

CHILDREN'S AID AND INFANTS' HOME — Aldermen Clifton and Reilly.

DON VALLEY CONSERVATION AUTHORITY — Aldermen Dennison, Hodgins, Summerville, and Waters and Mrs. George Klinck.

HEALTH LEAQUE OF CANADA, COUNCIL OF — Controllers Balfour and Cornish.

HUMBER VALLEY CONSERVATION AUTHORITY — Controller Belyea, Aldermen Clifton, Davidson, Kucherepa, and Robinson.

LAUGHLEN LODGE Controller Cornish and Aldermen Dennison and Robinson.

MASSEY MUSIC HALL — His Worship Mayor Phillips, Q.C.

NEW MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL — Aldermen Gould and Grossman.

Representatives of City Council on Hospital and Other Boards — continued

NORTH TORONTO MEMORIAL GARDENS — Controller Cornish, Balfour, and Aldermen Reilly and Newman.

OUR LADY OF MERCY HOSPITAL FOR INCURABLES — Alderman MacVicar.

RUNNYMEDE HOSPITAL — Controller Cornish and Alderman Clifton.

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL—Alderman Kucherepa.

ST. MICHAEL'S HOSPITAL — Controller Balfour and Alderman Allen.

TED REEVE ARENA — Governing Board, Aldermen Summerville and Waters.

TORONTO EAST GENERAL HOSPITAL — Aldermen Hodgins and Waters.

TORONTO GENERAL HOSPITAL — Controller Belyea, Aldermen Dennison, MacVicar, Phillips and Robinson.

TORONTO WESTERN HOSPITAL — Aldermen Grossman and Orliffe.

WOODGREEN COMMUNITY CENTRE — Board of Directors of, Controller Cornish and Aldermen Allen and Waters.

WOMEN'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL — Alderman Newman.

CIVIC DEPARTMENTS

Head of Department — *Deputy*

Mayor's Department

Room 207, City Hall. EM. 6-8411.

Nathan Phillips, Q.C.,
Mayor,
111 Richmond St. W.
EM. 3-2045

Executive Assistant
F. C. Hamilton,
24 Heddington Ave.,
HU. 9-8116

Assessment

(See Metropolitan Toronto, page 258)

Audit

Room 1108, Temple Building.
EM. 6-8411 and EM. 3-6745

R. A. Stephenson,
122 Mavety Street
RO. 9-7927

Buildings

11th Floor, City Hall Annex.
465 Bay Street. EM. 6-8411.

W. Frank Holden,
Commissioner,
1 Cheritan Avenue,
MO. 8724.

F. E. Wellwood,
196 Coldstream Ave.,
HU. 8-0439.

City Clerk's

Room 209, City Hall. EM. 6-8411.

Geo. A. Weale,
City Clerk,
354 Beresford Ave.,
RO. 7-8120.

C. E. Norris,
6 Preston Place,
HU. 9-4629

Secretary to Board of Control —
Seely W. Eakins,
144 Barton Avenue,
LA. 5857.

Fire

Headquarters: 152 Adelaide St. W. EM. 3-3579.

Enquiry *EM. 3-2138*
Alarms of fire *EM. 3-2133*

Joseph Waterman,
Chief, Fire Dept.,
417 Glenlake Ave.,
RO. 2-1027.

Leonard Leigh,
11 Douglas Ave.,
MO. 8580.

Health

City Hall Annex

465 Bay Street. EM. 6-6481.

City Ambulance. EM. 3-5678-9.

Dr. L. A. Pequegnat,
Med. Off. of Health,
1211 Avenue Road,
Apt. 2,
HU. 9-8223.

Dr. A. R. J. Boyd,
84 Colin Avenue,
HU. 9-1378.

Legal

Room 309, City Hall. EM. 6-8411.

Wallace G. Angus, Q.C.,
City Solicitor,
127 Highbourne Road,
HU. 9-9122.

J. Palmer Kent, Q.C.,
279 Glengrove
Ave. W.,
HU. 9-2240.

Corporation Counsel —
F. A. A. Campbell, Q.C.,
278 Lytton Blvd.,
HU. 8-0268.

Municipal Abattoir

Foot of Tecumseth Street. EM. 8-6169.

Earl E. Hunt, Comm., 2 Norlington Drive,
Willowdale
HU. 8-7917

Parks and Recreation

9th Floor, City Hall Annex. EM. 6-8411.

Geo. T. Bell
Commissioner,
111 Prennan Avenue,
BE. 1-6471.

W. W. Jones,
28 Rockingham Dr.,
BE. 1-5928.

Personnel

Room 320, City Hall. EM. 6-8411.

Albert C. King, Director, 88 Ferris Road,
PL. 7-0634

Police

Headquarters 149 College Street. EM. 3-2121.

John Chisholm, Chief,
41 Indian Grove,
EM. 3-2121.

Moses Mulholland,
84 Bidewell Street,
York Mills, EM. 3-2121.

Property

Room 14, City Hall. EM. 6-8411.

J. H. Woods,
Commissioner,
149 Hillhurst Blvd.,
HU. 9-1573.

Harry H. Rogers,
470 Castlefield Ave.,
MA. 1367.

Public Welfare

City Hall Annex, 465 Bay Street. EM. 8-1081.

Howard S. Rupert,
Commissioner,
160 Cortleigh Blvd.,
MA. 2212.

Cecil W. Armstrong,
77 Wellesley St. E.,
WA. 3-4891.

Purchasing and Stores Division

Room 18, City Hall. EM. 6-8411.

Herbert M. Moore, Director, 6 Bracken Ave.,
OX. 1-2323.

Real Estate Division

Room 333, City Hall. EM. 6-8411.

David Alexander, Director, 324 Cranbrooke Ave.,
RE. 2617.

Street Cleaning

Ground Floor West Corridor, City Registry Office Building, 90 Albert Street. EM. 4-6143.

Harold D. Bradley, Commissioner, 5 DuMaurier Blvd., MA. 7201.

Grant E. Taylor, 21 Coldstream Ave., HU. 8-2507.

Surveying Division

10th Floor, City Hall Annex. EM. 6-8411.

A. Douglas Ford, City Surveyor, 35 St. Clements Ave., MO. 1838.

Traffic Division

5th Floor Manning Chambers, 72 Queen Street West. EM. 6-8411.

H. R. Burton, City Traffic Engineer, 56 Langmuir Cres., RO. 7-6413.

Treasury

Room 104, City Hall. EM. 6-8411.

Ross R. Gillespie, City Treasurer, 162 Wanless Av., HU. 8-9757.

W. M. Campbell, 63 Harding Blvd., OX. 1-5308

Works

Room 10, City Hall. EM. 6-8411.

Clement Edwards
City Engineer,
58 Whitehall Road,
WA. 1-9994.

Davison Sutherland,
175 Roxborough Dr.,
WA. 1-5234.

City Jail

(See Metropolitan Toronto, page 259)

COURT AND JUDICIAL OFFICERS

Assize Court Office

Assistant Registrar — Room 219, City Hall

C. C. Bradley, 277 Monarch Park Ave., GL. 3045

Chief Coroner

Coroner's Building, 86 Lombard Street. EM. 3-5670

Dr. Smirle Lawson, 189 St. George St., WA. 2-1200

Secretary — Edward Armour, Apt. 11, 9 Broadway Avenue, HU. 9-1407.

County Court Judges

Senior Judge

Robert Forsyth, Room 107, City Hall, EM. 6-8411.
377 Glengrove Avenue West, HU. 8-0626.

Junior Judges

Ian McL. Macdonell,
15 Ormsby Crescent,
OR. 5544.

Egerton Lovering,
421 Glencairn Ave.,
OR. 6842.

Samuel Factor,
89 Lawrence Ave. E.,
MO. 9859.

Alfred H. Young,
88 Crescent Rd.,
WA. 2-3946.

Frank Denton,
16 Killarney Road,
HU. 9-5621.

J. Ambrose Shea,
46 Castle Knock Rd.,
MA. 2972.

Frank G. J. McDonagh,
69 Cheritan Avenue,
MO. 1967.

Farquhar J. Macrae,
211 Forest Hill Road,

Judges' Secretary —

Archibald Perkins, 174 Balsam Ave., OX. 1-8153.

Office — EM. 6-8411, Local 260.

County Court Clerk

Room 109, City Hall. EM. 6-8411.

J. H. Kennedy, 116 Van Dusen, BE. 1-9801.

Clerk of the Peace

Room 13, City Hall. EM. 6-8411.

Arthur S. Winchester, 2875 Yonge St., HU. 8-8282.

Crown Attorney

Room 176, City Hall. EM. 6-8411.

William O. Gibson, Q.C., 176 King St., Oakville, Telephone VI. 5-2403.

Assistant Crown Attorneys

Frederick I. Malone, Q.C., 115 Douglas Drive, WA. 1-8345.

Arthur O. Klein, Q.C., 14 Carmichael Ave., HU. 8-9077.

Henry H. Bull, Q.C., 976 Avenue Road, HU. 8-4068.

William H. Langdon 27 Glenborough Park Cres., Willowdale, BA. 1-2558.

Assistant Crown Attorneys

J. Bowman Galbraith, 2199 Harcourt Cres., Applewood Acres, Port Credit, AT 9-1385.

C. W. Ecclestone, Mississauga Road., Port Credit, CR. 8-3011.

Stanton B. Hogg, 7 Moccasin Trail, Don Mills P.O.

Family Court

Registry Office, 90 Albert Street. EM. 6-8631.

Judge

V. Lorne Stewart, 33 Benmachree Dr., Port Credit, CR. 8-8156.

Deputy Judges

John G. Grudeff — Norman K. Bennett

J. H. Rose, Clerk

First Division Court

Room 316, City Hall

Clerk — Miss F. M. Flanagan, 1084 Avenue Road, HU. 8-2805.

Deputy — Mrs. E. Flett.

Magistrates' Courts and Offices

Ground and First Floors, City Hall, east corridor. EM. 6-8411.

Senior Magistrate

Thos. S. Elmore, Q.C., 8 Anglesey Blvd., CE. 1-5309.

Magistrates

S. Tupper Bigelow, Q.C., 1 Mallory Gardens, WA. 4-5504.

Frederick C. Gullen, Q.C., 38 Avoca Avenue, WA. 3-9656.

Walter W. MacKeown, Q.C., 83 Haliburton Ave., Islington. Telephone 1229W.

John L. Prentice, Q.C., 113 Heddington Avenue, North York, OR. 1855.

C. A. Thoburn, Q.C., 119 Welland Avenue, HU. 9-4812.

Administrator of Magistrates' Court Office

R. W. Ruggles, 38 Prince Arthur Avenue, WA. 3-6917.

Assistant Registrar, Non-Jury Sittings

Room 217, City Hall. EM. 6-8411.

W. F. Shaughnessy, 1963 Queen St. E., Apt. 3, OX. 9-5845.

Sheriff, County of York

Rooms 113 and 114, City Hall. EM. 6-8411, Local 295.

J. D. Conover, Sheriff, County of York, EM. 6-8411.

Deputy Sheriffs

M. C. Zimmerman, 426 Walmer Rd., WA. 1-0191.

D. J. Ogle, 156 Winona Drive, LA. 6850.

R. Y. Cory, 2A Wilberton Road, MO.5632.

Special Examiners

Room 110, City Hall. EM. 3-9605.

Patricia Foy Singer

Mary L. McEvoy

Surrogate Court

Judge

Thomas Herbert Barton

Registrar — Room 111, City Hall. *EM. 6-8411*

Arthur S. Winchester, 2875 Yonge St., HU. 8-8282.

Deputy

George P. McHugh, 6 Edge Park Ave., PL. 5-4887.

City Registry Office

Corner Albert and Chesnut Streets. EM. 6-8411.

Registrar

Ian T. Strachan, Q.C., 148 Stibbard Avenue, MA. 2233.

Deputies

Albert Brown, 244 Roncesvalles Ave., Apt 105, ME. 1288.

Austin Johnson, 31 Tichester Road, OL. 3715.

Ernest Lynn, 90 Hillcrest Drive, LL. 1345.

William Edwards, 228 Deloraine Ave., HU. 9-4631.

Master of Titles for Ontario

W. Marsh Magwood, Q.C., EM. 6-8411, Local 564, 45 Baby Point Crescent, RO. 2-6789.

Samuel Mercer, 43 MacIntosh Street, Scarboro Bluffs, Scarboro, AM. 1-7045.

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MUNICIPALITY OF METROPOLITAN TORONTO

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(P)	Con. Belyea	(P)	Ald. Newman
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(E&W)	Reeve O. E. Crockford, Scarborough.
(H)	Reeve Mrs. Marie Curtis, Long Branch.
(P)	Reeve Mrs. Dorothy Hague, Swansea.
(H)	Reeve F. W. Hall, York.
(P)	Reeve W. B. Lewis, Etobicoke.
(R)	Reeve F. J. McMahon, North York.
(W)	Reeve H. G. Simpson, East York.

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(R)	*Roads and Traffic*	*Allan Grossman*
(H)	*Welfare and Housing*	*Fred W. Hall*
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Geo. C. Power

Executive Secretary — W. J. McCordic.
Office — 10 Eglinton Avenue East. MA. 6585

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2	G. Godin	7	Jas. G. Culnan
3	Right Rev. B. Kyte	8	Right Rev. D. O'Connor
4	E. T. Duggan, Q.C.		
5	Rev. J. N. Fullerton		

Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto—continued

9	**Rt. Rev. Hugh Callaghan,** Chairman	**12**	Rev. J. McCool
		13	Dr. J. J. Andrachuck
10	J. W. Heary	**14**	Geo. B. Heenan
11	F. P. Walsh	**15**	A. N. McMullen

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Office — 477 Jarvis Street. WA. 3-2403, 4, 5.

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Hiram E. McCallum, Vice-Chairman

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Ex-Officio
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Nathan Phillips, Q.C.,
W. B. Lewis
Harold Menzies
F. C. Stinson

Director of Planning and Secretary-Treasurer — M. V. Jones.

Officers — 133 Richmond St. W., Room 207. EM. 6-6263.

Toronto Transit Commission

(Appointed by Metropolitan Council)

Wm. G. Russell, Chairman

Allan A. Lamport, Vice-Chr.
Clive M. Sinclair, Q.C.
Chas. A. Walton
J. Ardagh Scythes

General Manager — W. E. P. Duncan.

Secretary and Director of Public Information — H. E. Pettett.

Offices — 35 Yonge Street. EM. 8-7611.

Toronto and York Roads Commission

(How Appointed — see page 74)

C. Earle Toole, Chairman

R. E. Bales, Vice-Chr.
A. K. Graham, Q.C.
F. A. Lundy
N. W. Long

Secretary-Treasurer — J. L. Smith.

Chief Engineer — A. J. Rettie.

Office — Newmarket. Telephone 757.

Metropolitan Officials

Assessment Commissioner — A J. B. Gray, Room 202, City Hall, EM. 6-8411, Local 341.

Auditor — G. H. Glennie, 185 Bloor St. E., WA. 4-8781.

Clerk — W. W. Gardhouse, 67 Adelaide St. E., EM. 8-3851.

Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto—continued

Commissioner of Finance — G. A. Lascelles, 185 Bloor Sreet E., WA. 4-8781.

Commissioner of Welfare and Housing — R. J. Smith, South Annex, 350 Christie St., OL. 6325.

Commissioner of Works and Roads Commissioner — Leslie B. Allan, 20 Eglinton Avenue E., HU. 1-3401.

Personnel Officer — G. W. Noble, Manning Chambers, EM. 6-8411, Local 205.

Solicitor — C. Frank Moore, Q.C., Room 315, Manning Chambers, EM. 6-8411, Local 509.

Traffic Engineer — S. Cass, 153 St. Clair Ave. W., WA. 3-7339.

Commissioner and Co-ordinating Officer of Courts of Revision — J. A. R. Mason, Q.C., Manning Chambers, EM. 6-8411, Local 529.

Governor of Jail — R. H. Patterson, 550 Gerrard Street East, GL. 2496.

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BLOOR ST
HARBORD ST
COLLEGE ST
QUEEN ST W
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FRONT ST
SIMCOE ST
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7
6
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LAKE JAMESON AV
SPENCER AV
DUFFERIN ST
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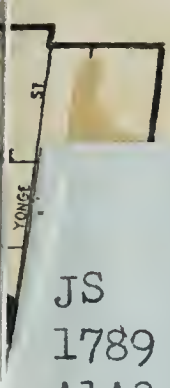

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